THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 13. FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, SEPT. 5. 1864. NO. 366.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by
HODGES, HUGHES & CO.,
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

STATEMENT
OF THE

ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of May, 1864, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock is	$ 100,000 00
The amount of capital stock paid up is	60,000 00

ASSETS.

Third. Cash on hand, principally on deposit in banks incorporated by the State of Missouri, located in the city of St. Louis, (part in the safe of the Company)	$ 50,327 42
Loans secured by deed of trust, first lien of record, on real estate in the city of St. Louis, worth double the amount of loan, per schedule annexed	42,500 00
Short time loans in city of St. Louis, on undoubted personal security, eight per cent. interest	6,229 66
Stock bonds secured in part by real estate, part by personal security, subject to call of Board of Directors on 60 days notice	40,000 00
Loans on policies in force, bearing six per cent. interest	110,001 98
Premium and other notes, bearing six per cent. interest	21,151 12
Amounts due from agents and in course of transmission from them, and for policies recently issued and not yet paid	9,685 64
Notes for deferred premiums due within 60 days, bearing ten per cent. interest	580 74
Office furniture, iron safe, &c	949 45
Revenue stamps	45 95
Total	$ 281,471 96

LIABILITIES.

1st. Due and not due to Banks, and other creditors	none.
2d. Losses adjusted and not due	none.
3d. " " " due	none.
4th. Losses unadjusted	none.
5th. Losses in suspense, waiting further proof—1 policy, $4,000, 1 policy $3,000*	$ 7,000
6th. All other claims against the Company—no other claims or liabilities except the liabilities on policies in force as follows, viz: 630 policies in force, insuring in the aggregate	2,152,800 00

*Both resisted by the Company on the ground of violation of conditions of policies; that of $4,000 on two counts, one being because of the party having been killed in an unlawful rencountre. The other of $3,000, because of the party having died with *delerium tremens*. Both cases waiting judicial decision.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS. } ss.

Samuel Willi, President, and William T. Selby, Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the *bona fide* owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital, in cash on hand and invested as above stated; and that the portion thereof invested in real estate security, is upon unimcumbered property in the city of St. Louis, worth double the amount of said loans, and that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.

SAMUEL WILLI, *President.*
WM. T. SELBY, *Secretary.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for said city and county of St. Louis, State of Missouri, this 16th day of May, 1864.

[L. S.] S. PERIT RAWLE,
Notary Public.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS. } ss.

I, the undersigned, Recorder of Deeds, in and for the aforesaid county, do hereby certify that S. Perit Rawle, whose name is appended to the jurat of the foregoing deposition, was, at the date thereof, a Notary Public in and for the city and county of St. Louis, duly authorized to adminis ter oaths for general purposes, and that I am wel acquainted with the hand writing of said S. Perit Rawle, and verily believe the signature to said deposition is genuine.

{L. S.} In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 16th day of May, 1864.

A. C. BERNONDY, *Recorder.*

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.,
FRANKFORT, May 26, 1864. }

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in thisoffice.

{L.S.} In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the day and year above written.

ED. KEENON, *Assistant Auditor.*

[No. 58, Original.]

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, May 26, 1864. }

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That ALBERT G. HODGES, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutal Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

ED. KEENON, *Assistant Auditor.*

Risks taken and Policies issued promptly by A. G. HODGES, Agent.
Frankfort Ky., June 3, 1864—tw—329.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-eighth Congress.

[PUBLIC—NO. 148.]

[*Continued.*]

SEC. 56. *And be it further enacted*, That the term first proof used in this act and in the laws of the United States shall be construed and is hereby declared to mean that proof of a liquor which corresponds to fifty degrees of Tralle's centesimal hydrometer, adopted by regulation of the Treasury Department, of August twelfth, eighteen huhered and fifty, at the temperature of sixty degrees Fahrenheit's thermometer. And in levying duties on liquors above and below proof, the table contained in the manual for inspectors of spirits, prepared by Professor McCulloch, under the superintendency of Professor Bache, and adopted by the Treasury Department, shall be used and taken as giving the proportions of absolute alcohol in the liquids gauged and proved according to which duties shall be levied, until otherwise ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury, who is hereby authorized to adopt such hydrometers and prescribe such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary to insure a uniform system of inspection and guaging of spirits subject to duties throughout the United States.

SEC. 57. *And be it further enacted*, That every person who shall be the owner of any still, boiler, or other vessel, used or intended to be used for the purpose of distilling spirituous liquors, as hereinbefore provided, or who shall have such still, boiler, or other vessel under his superintendence, either as agent for the owner or on his own account; and every person who shall use any still, boiler, or other vessel, as aforesaid, either as owner, agent, or otherwise, shall from day to day make true and exact entry, or cause to be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose, the number of gallons of spirits distilled, and also the number of gallons placed in warehouse, and also the number sold, or removed for consumption or sale; and the proof thereof; which book shall always be open in the daytime, (Sundays excepted,) for the inspection of the said assessor, assistant assessor, collector, deputy collector, or inspector, who may take any minutes, memorandums, or transcripts thereof; and shall render to said assessor or assistant assessor, on the first, eleventh, and twenty first days of each and every month in each year, or within five days thereafter, an account in duplicate, taken from his books, of the number of gallons of spirits distilled, and also the number of gallons sold, or removed for consumption or sale, and the proof thereof, not before accounted for; and shall also keep a book, or books, in a form to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and to be open at all seasonable hours for inspection by the assessor, assistant assessor, collector, deputy collector, or inspector, of the district, wherein shall be entered, from day to day, the quantities of grain, or other vegetable productions, or other substances put into the mash tub by him, his agent or superintendent, for the purpose of producing spirits; and shall verify or cause to be verified the said entries, reports, books, and accounts, by oath or affirmation, to be taken before the assessor or assistant assessor, or other competent officer, according to the form required by law, and shall immediately forward to the collector of the district one of the said duplicate accounts duly verified as aforesaid; and shall also pay to the collector the duties on the spirits so distilled and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, and in said accounts mentioned at the time of rendering the duplicate account thereof: *Provided*, That distillers who distil or manufacture less than one hundred and fifty barrels of spirits per year may make returns and pay duties on the first day of each and every month in lieu of the first, eleventh, and twenty-first days of the month, and furnish bonds correspondingly, any thing to the contrary notwithstanding: *And provided further*, That brandy distilled from grapes shall pay a tax of twenty-five cents per gallon.

SEC. 58. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, in every collection district where the same may be necessary, one or more inspectors of spirits, refined coal oil or other oil, tobacco, cigars, and other articles, who shall take an oath faithfully to perform their duties, in such form as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall prescribe, and who shall be entitled to receive such fees as may be fixed and prescribed by said Commissioner, to be paid by the owner or manufacturer of the articles inspected, gauged, or proved. And any manufacturer of spirits, refined coal oil or other oil, tobacco, cigars, or other articles which may by law be required to be inspected, who shall refuse to admit an inspector upon his premises, so far as it may be necessary for the performance of his dutses, or who shall obstruct an inspector in the performance of his duties, shall forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered in the manner provided for other penalties imposed by this act.

SEC. 59. *And be it further enacted*, That all spirits distilled as aforesaid by any person licensed as aforesaid shall, before the same are used, or removed for any purpose, be inspected, gauged, and proved by some inspector appointed for the performance of such duties, who shall mark upon the cask or other package containing such spirits in a manner to be prescribed by said Commissioner, the quality and proof of the contents of such cask or package, with the date of inspection and the name of the inspector, and shall make a return of all spirits so inspected, and the name of the distiller, to the collector, and a duplicate thereof to the assessor of the district; and the duty imposed by law shall be paid on all spirits so inspected and not removed forthwith to a bonded warehouse. And any person who shall attempt fraudulently to evade the payment of duties upon any spirits distilled as aforesaid, by changing in any manner the mark upon any such cask or package, shall forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars for each cask or package so altered or changed, to be recovered as hereinbefore provided. And any such inpector who shall knowingly put upon any such cask or package any false or fraudulent mark shall be liable to the same penalty hereinbefore provided for each cask or package so fraudulently marked. And any person who shall purchase or sell any empty cask with the inspection marks thereon, or who shall fraudulently use any cask or package so marked, for the purpose of selling any other spirits than that so inspected, or for selling spirits of a quality or quantity different from that so inspected, shall be subject to a like penalty for each cask or package so purchased, sold, or used.

SEC. 60. *And be it further enacted*, That the own r or owners of any distillery or oil refinery, may provide, at his or their own expense, a warehouse, in conformity with such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and such warehouse, when approved by the collector, is hereby declared a bonded warehouse of the United States, and shall be used only for storing distilled spirits or refined coal oli, or naphtha, and to be under the custody of the collector or his deputy. And the duty on the spirits, coal oil, or naphtha stored in such warehouse shall be paid before it is removed from such warehouse, unless removed in pursuance of law.

SEC. 61. *And be it further enacted*, That all distilled spirits and all refined coal oil and naphtha, upon which an excise duty is imposed by law, may, after being inspected, gauged, proved, and marked by the inspector according to the provisions of this act, be removed, without payment of the duty, under such rules and regulations, and upon the execution of such transportation bonds or other security as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. The said spirits, oil, or naphtha so removed shall be transferred directly from the distillery or refinery, to a bonded warehouse, established in conformity with law and Treasury regulations, and may be transported from such warehouse to any one other bonded warehouse used for the storage of distilled spirits, coal oil, or naphtha. And after the arrival of such distilled spirits, coal oil, or naphtha, at the bonded warehouses within the district of the assessor to which it has been transferred, it shall be again inspected, and the duty shall be assessed and paid on any deficiency or reduction of the number of proof gallons beyond such allowance for leakage as may be established by the regulations of a Commissioner of Internal Revenue, received at the warehouse, from the number of proof gallons as stated in the bond given at the place of shipment. And any distilled spirits, coal oil, or naphtha in the public warehouse shall be subject to the same rules and regulations, and shall be chargeable with the same costs and expenses in all respects to which imported goods deposited in public store or bonded warehouse may be subject; and shall be in charge of a proper officer, to be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, who, with the owner and proprietor of the warehouse, shall have the joint custody of all the distilled spirits, oil, or naphtha so stored in said warehouse, which shall be at the risk of the owner of said spirits, oil, or naphtha. And all labor on the same shall be performed by the owner or proprietor of the warehouse, under the supervision of the officer in charge of the same, and at the expense of said owner or proprietor of the warehouse. And no drawback shall in any case be allowed on any distilled spirits, coal oil, or naphtha, upon which an excise duty shall have been paid, either before or after it shall have been placed in a bonded warehouse: *Provided*, That any distilled spirits, coal oil, or naphtha may be withdrawn from the bonded warehouse after payment to the collector of internal revenue for the district in which the warehouse is situated, of the duty imposed by law, or may be removed without payment of the duty for the purpose of being exported, or for the purpose of being redistilled for export, after the quantity and proof of the spirits, oil, or naphtha to be removed has been ascertained and inspected according to the provisions of law, under such rules and regulations and the execution of such bond or other security as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. And any spirits, oil, or naphtha so removed for distillation shall be returned to the warehouse and shall be again inspected, and the duty shall be paid to the said collector on any deficiency or reduction beyond the allowance for loss by redistillation established by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in the number of proof gallons received at the warehouse for the purpose of being exported as aforesaid. And nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the manufacture for exportation, without payment of duty, of medicines, preparations, compositions, perfumery, cosmetics, cordials, and other liquors manufactured wholly or in part of domestic spirits, as provided for in this act.

SEC. 62. *And be it further enacted*, That the entries required to be made in the books of the distiller, as aforesaid, shall, on the first, eleventh, and twenty-first days of each and every month, or within five days thereafter, be verified by oath or affirmation of the person or persons by whom such entries shall have been made which oath or affirmation shall be certified at the end of such entries by the assessor, or assistant assessor, or office administering the same, and shall be, in substance, as follows: "I do swear (or affirm) that the foregoing entries were made by me on the respective days specified, and that they state, according to the best of my knowledge and belief, the whole quantity of spirituous liquor distilled and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, at the distillery owned by ———, in the county of ———, amounting to ——— gallons, according to proof prescribed by the laws of the United States."

SEC. 63. *And be it further enacted*, That the owner, agent, or superitendent aforesaid, shall, in case the original entries required to be made in his book by this act shall not have been made by himself, subjoin to the oath or affirmation of the person by whom they were made the following oath or affirmation, to be taken as aforesaid: "I do swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing entries are just and true and that I have taken all the means in my power to make them so."

SEC. 64. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be paid on all beer, lager beer, ale, porter, and other similar fermented liquors, by whatever name such liquors may be called, a duty of one dollar for each and every barrel containing not more than thirty-one gallons, and at a like rate for any other quantity, or for fractional parts of a barrel, which shall be brewed or manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, within the United States or the Territories thereof, or within the District of Columbia; which duty shall be paid by the owner, agent, or superintendent of the brewery or premises in which such fermented liquors shall be made, and shall be paid at the time of rendering the accounts of such fermented liquors so chargeable with duty, as hereinafter required: *Provided*, That fractional parts of a barrel shall be halves, thirds, quarters, sixths, eighths, end sixteenths; and any fractional parts containing less than one-sixteenth shall be accounted one-sixteenth; more than one-sixteenth, and not more than one-eighth, shall be accounted one-eighth; more than one-eighth, and not more than one-sixth, shall be accounted one-sixth; more than one-sixth, and not more than one-quarter, shall be accounted one quarter; more than one-quarter, and not more than one-third, shall be accounted one-third; more than one-third, and not more than one-half, shall be accounted one-half; more than one-half shall be accounted one barrel: *Provided, further*, That beer, lager beer, ale, porter, and other fermented liquors in bottles, shall be assessed, according to the quantity contained therein, at the rate of one dollar for thirty-one gallons, when the duty has not been previously paid on the liquors contained therein.

SEC. 65. *And be it further enacted*, That every person owning or occupying any brewery or premises used or intended to be used for the purpose of brewing or making such fermented liquors, or who shall have such premises under his control or superintendence as agent for the owner or occupant, or shall have in his possession or custody any vessel or vessels intended to be used on said premises in the manufacture of beer, lager beer, ale, porter, or other similar fermented liquors, either as owner, agent, or otherwise, shall, from day to day, enter or cause to be entered in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, and which shall be open at all times (except Sundays,) between the rising and setting of the sun, for the inspection of said assessor, assistant assessor, collector, deputy collector, or inspector, who may take any minutes or memorandums or transcripts thereof, the quantity, packages, or number of barrels and fractional parts of barrels of fermented liquors made, and also the quantity sold, or removed for consumption or sale, keeping separate account of the several kinds and descriptions, and shall render to said assessor or assistant assessor, on the first day of each month in each year, or within ten days thereafter, a general account in writing, taken from his books, of the quantity or number of barrels and fractional parts of barrels of each kind of fermented liquors made, and also of the quantity sold, or removed for consumption or sale, for one month preceding said day, snd shall verify, or cause to be verified, the said entries, reports, books, and general accounts, and the facts therein set forth, on oath or affirmation, to be taken before the assessor or assistant assessor, or other competent officers, according to the form required by law; and shall immediately forward to the collector of the district one of the said duplicate accounts, duly certified by the assessor or assistant assessor, and shall also pay to the said collector the duties which are imposed by law on the liquor made and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, and in the said accounts mentioned, at the time of rendering the duplicate account thereof as aforesaid. But where the manufacturer of any beer, lager beer, or ale manufactures the same in one collection district, and owns or occupies a depot or warehouse for the storage and sale of such beer, or ale in another collection district, he may, instead of paying to the collector of the district where the same was manufactured the duties chargeable thereon, present to such assessor or assistant assessor an invoice of the quantity or number of barrels about to be removed for the purpose of storage and sale, specifying in such invoice the depot or warehouses in which he intends to place such beer, lager beer, or ale; and thereupon such assessor or assistant assesesor shall endorse on such invoice his permission for such removal, and the assessor or assistant assessor shall at the same time, transmit to the collector of the district in which such depot or warehouse is situated a duplicate of such invoice; and thereafter the manufacturer of the beer, lager beer, or ale so removed shall render the same account, and pay the same duties, and be subject to the same liabilities and penalties as if the beer, lager beer, or ale had been manufactured in the district to which the same has been removed. The Commissioner of Internal Revenne may prescribe such rules as he may deem necessary for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this section into effect.

SEC. 66. *And be it further enacted*, That the entries made in the books required to be kept by the foregoing section shall, on said first day of each and every month, or within ten days thereafter, be verified by the oath or affirmation of the person or persons by whom such entries shall have been made, which oath or affirmation shall be certified at the end of such entries by the assessor or assistant assessor, or other competent officer administering the same, and shall be, in substance, as follows: "I do swear (or affirm) that the foregoing entries were made by me on the respective days specified, and that they state, according to the best of my knowledge and belief, the whole quantity of fermented liquors either brewed, or brewed and sold at the brewery owned by ———, in the county of ———, amounting to ——— barrels."

SEC. 67. *And be it further enacted*, That the owner, agent, or superintendent aforesaid, shall, in case the original entries required to be made in his books shall not have been made by himself, subjoin to the oath or affirmation the following oath or affirmation, to be taken as aforesaid: "I do swear (or affirm) that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing entries are just and true, and that I have taken all the means in my power to make them so."

SEC. 68. *And be it further enacted*, That the owner, agent, or superintendent of any vessel or vessels used in making fermented liquors, or of any still, boiler, or other vessel used in the distillation of spirits on which duty is payable, who shall neglect or refuse to make true and exact entry and report of the same, or to do or cause to be done any of the things by law required to be done as aforesaid, shall forfeit for every such neglect or refusal all the liquors and spirits made by or for him, and all the vessels used in making the same, and the stills, boilers, and other vessels used in distillation, together with the sum of five hundred dollars, to be recovered with costs of suits; which said liquors or spirits, with the vessels containing the same, with all the vessels used in making the same, may be seized by any collector or deputy collector of internal duties, and held by him until a decision shall be had thereon according to law: *Provided*, That such seizure be made within thirty days after the cause for the same shall have come to the knowledge of the collector or deputy collector, and that proceedings to enforce said forfeiture shall have [been] commenced by such collector within twenty days after the seizure thereof. And the proceedings to enforce said forfeiture of said property be in the *the* nature of a proceeding in rem, in the court circuit or district court of the United States for the district where such seizure is made, or in any other court of competent jurisdiction.

(*To be Continued.*)

OFFICE KENTUCKY STATE AGENCY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
P. O. Box 127. }

C. D. PENNEBAKER.

AGENT AND ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

WILL give prompt attention to the prosecution of Claims before any Department of the Government, and any other business with the Government that may be confided to his care. He will prosecute Claims before the Court of Claims, and practice Law before the Supreme Court of the United States, and the various Courts in the District of Columbia. Pensions and Claims for Arrears of Pay, and Bounties for Soldiers, their widows, or heirs, will receive especial attention GRATIS.

CIRCULAR NO. VI.

The following act is published for the benefit of all concerned. *It must be strictly complied with.*

C. D. PENNEBAKER,
Agent State of Kentucky.

AN ACT to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and to provide for the payment of certain demands for Quartermasters' stores and subsistence supplies furnished to the army of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims shall not extend to or include any claim against the United States growing out of the destruction or appropriation of, or damage to, property by the army or navy, or any part of the army or navy, engaged in the suppression of the rebellion, from the commencement to the close thereof.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all claims of loyal citizens in States not in rebellion, for Quartermasters' stores actually furnished to the army of the United States, and receipted for by the proper officer receiving the same, or which may have been taken by such officers without giving such receipt, may be submitted to the Quartermaster General of the United States, accompanied with such proofs as each claimant can present of the facts in his case; and it shall be the duty of the Quartermaster General to cause such claim to be examined, and, if convinced that it is just, and of the loyalty of the claimant and that the stores have been actually received or taken for the use of and used by said army, then to report each case to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, with a recommendation for settlement.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all claims of loyal citizens in States not in rebellion for subsistence actually furnished to said army, and receipted for by the proper officer receiving the same, or which may have been taken by such officers without giving such receipt, may be submitted to the Commissary General of Subsistence, accompanied with such proof as each claimant may have to offer; and it shall be the duty of the Commissary General of Subsistence to cause each claim to be examined, and, if convinced that it is just, and of the loyalty of the claimant, and that the stores have been received or taken actually for the use of and used by said army, then to report each case for payment to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, with a recommendation for settlement.

Approved July 4, 1864.

July 25, 1864—348—twtf.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Franklin county, on the 27th day of July, 1864, as a runaway slave, a negro woman calling herself MOLLIE; and says that she belongs to John Gano, of Knoxville, Tennessee. Said negro woman is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet high, of a black complexion, weighs about 120 pounds, and was arrested in Franklin county, Kentucky.

The owner of said negro will come forward, prove property, pay expenses, and take her away, or she will be dealt with according to law.

WILLIAM CRAIK, J. F. C.
July 28, 1864-w1m-1648.

Proclamation by the Governor.
$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
Executive Department. }

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that, at the April term, 1863, the grand jury of Pendleton county found a true bill against B. F. CUMMINGS, for the murder of Enos K. Mullins; said Cummings is now a fugitive from justice, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said B. F. Cummings, and his delivery to the jailer of Pendleton county within one year from the date hereof:

{L. S.} *IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF*, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 2d day of May, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
May 4, 1864-w&tw3m—316.

Proclamation by the Governor.
$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }

WHEREAS, It has been made known to me that, at the October term, 1861, the grand jury of Pendleton county found a true bill against HARRISON BARNES, for the murder of Joseph Bishop; said Barnes is now a fugitive from justice, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Harrison Barnes, and his delivery to the Jailer of Pendleton county, within one year from the date hereof.

{L. S.} *IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF*, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 2d day of May, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
May 4, 1864 w&tw3m—316.

Proclamation by the Governor.
$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that EDWARD MADDOX was committed to jail by the examining court of Washingotn county, for the murder of W. A. Brothers, and said Maddox has made his escape from jail, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Edward Maddox, and his delivery to the Jailer of Washington county within one year from the date hereof.

{L. S.} *IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF*, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 11th day of May, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
May 13, 1864-w&tw3m-320.

Proclamation by the Governor
$650 REWARD.

COMMONWEATH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that, on the night of the 23d day of February, 1864, the following named prisoners made their escape from the Franklin county jail.

ALEXANDER BURK, charged with murder, AB. BRIDGFORD, charged with shooting his wife, WM. JOHNSON, convicted to one year's confinement in Kentucky Penitentiary; JOHN ANDERSON, charged with grand larceny.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of *Two Hundred dollars* for Alexander Burk, and *One Hundred and Fifty dollars* each, for Ab. Bridgford, Wm. Johnson, and John Anderson, for their apprehension and delivery to the Jailer of Franklin county, within one year from the date hereof.

{L. S.} *IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF*, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 24th day of February, A. D., 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMEETTF

By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
BY JAMES R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.
$100 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }

Whereas, It has been made known to me that RIAL, a slave belonging to W. B. Galaway, of Scott county, did on the — day of — 186—, murder Jeremiah Martin, of said county, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, for the apprehension of the said Rial, property of the said W. B. Galaway, and his delivery to the jailer of Scott county, within one year from the date hereof:

{L. S.} *IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF*, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth, to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 27th day of Jan., A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth:

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,

By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

The Rial is about 45 years old. 5 feeet 8 inches high, rather small, black, with the front lower foretooth out, speaks slow and low, and has an humble appearance

Notice to Trespassers.

ALL persons who may hereafter Trespass on the grounds belonging to the Feeble-minded Institute, are notified toat they will be prosecuted, according to law. The Superintendent hopes that this notice will be sufficient, without compelling him to proceed to extreme measures.

W. McD. ABBETT, Sup't.
Frankfort, August 10, 1864—355—w&tw1m.

Dissolution.

THE partnership between J. L. MOORE & SON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted by note or account to J. L. Moore, or J. L. Moore & Son, will be expected to make immediate payment. Either party are authorized to settle the business.

J. L. MOORE,
W. B. MOORE.

P. S.—J. L. MOORE will continue the business at the old stand, on Main street.
Frankfort, Ky., July 29th, 1864.—346—twtf.

Proclamation by the Governor.
$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }

WHEREAS it has been made known to me, that WILLIAM ROSS, who stands indicted in the Gallatin Circuit Court, for the murder of Wm. H. Kelley, on the 6th July, 1859, who has made his escape from the Gallatin county jail, and is now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS, ($200,) for the apprehension of the said William Ross, and his delivery to the Jailer of Gallatin county, within one year from the date hereof.

{L. S.} *IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF*, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 18th day of March, A. D., 1864, and the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
March 21, 1864.-w&tw3m.

Proclamation of the Governor.
$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }

Whereas, It has been made known to me that JOHN SPENCER did, on the — day of —, 186—, murder, in Scott county, David C. Carrington, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby, offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the apprehension of the said John Spencer, and his delivery to the jailer of Scott county, within one year from the date hereof.

{L. S.} *IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF*, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 27th day of January, A. D. 1864, and the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE,

By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.
$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that one GEORGE W. McKINNEY, on or about the 19th day of January, 1864, murdered John R. Gritton, in the county of Mercer, and is now a fugitive from justice, and is going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said GEO. W. McKINNEY, and his delivery to the Jailer of Mercer county, within one year from the date hereof.

{L. S.} *IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF*, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frank ort this, the 24th day of February, A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
Feb. 29, 1864-w&tw3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.
$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }

Whereas, it has been made known to me that JOHN W. PHILLIPS, under indictment of the Harrison Circuit Court for the murder of John Whalin, has forfeited his bail bond, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said John W. Philips, and his delivery to the jailer of Harrison county, within one year from the date hereof.

{L. S.} *IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF*, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 12th day of Feb., A. D. 1864, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLLTTE.

By the Governor.
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
Feb. 12, 1864-w&tw3m.

PILES!
A SURE CURE

EVERY BODY is being cured of this distressing disease by the use of

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy.

Read what those say who have used it:

Mr. Charles W. Landram, of Louisville, and Mr. J P. Hazarde, Cincinnati, O., both were cured after using one pot of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. They say they have tried everything, but could obtain no relief, but one Pot of Strickland's Pile Remedy effected a perfect cure after suffering for many years with the worst kind of Piles. They recommend every one who is suffering to try it.

Sold by all Druggists, 50 cents per pot. Manufactured at No. 6, East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. Ask for

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy

May 25, 1864-w&tw1y-325.

Proclamation

Notice is hereby given to all persons owning or having dogs in their possession, to confine them closely or if permitted to run at large, keep them securely muzzled for the space of sixty days from this date. Any person or persons failing or refusing to comply with this requisition, subject themselves to a fine of $20 and costs, recoverable upon warrant before the police Judge. The Marshal and Policemen are hereby required to enforce this order.

G. W. GWINN, Mayor.
July 11th 1864.—2m.—342.

BEDFORD SPRINGS,
TRIMBLE COUNTY, KY.

THESE Springs are now open for the reception of visitors.

A regular four-horse Coach will leave Jericho, on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, (33 miles from Louisville,) every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

PARKER & SON.
June 8, 1864-tw10t*331.

☞ Observer and Reporter, Lexington, copy to mount $5, and charge Commonwealth office.

WANTED.

A COLORED SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE, can find employment, by applying at this office.

tf.—346.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

MONDAY,............SEPTEMBER 5, 1864.

Memorial of Union Prisoners to the President.

Our readers were informed recently that four exchanged prisoners had arrived at New York from Hilton Head (South Carolina) who are the bearers of a petition from the Union prisoners confined at Andersonville, (Georgia) to the President of the United States, praying that immediate action be taken to terminate their sufferings, either by parole or exchange. Finding this petition published in the New York papers we reprint it below. The memorialists urge that an exchange of prisoners should be effected without regard to the questious rising out of the difficulties in reference to negro troops, made by the Sonth:—

CONFEDERATE STATES PRISON,
CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA,
August —, 1864.

To the President of the United States:

The condition of the enlisted men belonging to the Union armies now prisoners to the Confederate rebel forces, is such that it becomes our duty, and the duty of every commissioned officer, to make known the facts in the case to the Government of the United States, and to use every honorable effort to secure a general exchange of prisoners, thereby relieving thousands of our comrades from the horrors now surrounding them.

For some time past there has been a concentration of prisoners from all parts of the rebel territory to the State of Georgia—the commissioned officers being confined at Macon, and the enlisted men at Andersonville. Recent movements of the Union armies under General Sherman have compelled the removal of prisoners to other points, and it is now understood that they will be removed to Savannah, Georgia and Columbus and Charleston, South Carolina. But no change of this kind holds out any prospect of relief to our poor men. Indeed, as the localities selected are far more unhealthy, there must be an increase rather than a diminution of suffering.

Col. Hill, Provost Marshal General, Confederate States army, at Atlanta, stated to one of the undersigned that there were thirty five thousand prisoners at Andersonville, and by all accounts from the United States soldiers who have been confined there the number is not overstated by him. These thirty five thousand are confined in a field of some thirty acres, enclosed by a board fence, heavily guarded. About one-third have various kinds of indifferent shelter; but upward of thirty thousand are wholly without shelter, or even shade of any kind, and are exposed to the storms and rains, which are almost of daily occurrence; the cold dews of the night, and the more terrible effects of the sun stalking with almost tropical fierceness upon their unprotected heads. This mass of men jostle and crowd each other up and down the limits of their enclosure in storm or sun, and others lie down upon the pitiless earth at night, with no other covering than the clothing upon their backs, few of them having even a blanket. Upon entering the prison every man is deliberately stripped of money and other property, and as no clothing or blankets are ever supplied to their prisoners by the rebel authorities the condition of the apparel of the soldiers, just from an active campaign, can be easily imagined. Thousands are without pants or coats, and hundreds without even a pair of drawers to cover their nakedness.

To these men, as indeed to all prisoners, there is issued three-quarters of a pound of bread or meal and one-eighth of a pound of meat per day. This is the entire ration, and upon it the prisoners must live or die. The meal is often unsifted and sour, and the meat is such as in the North is consigned to the soap-maker. Such are the rations upon which Union soldiers are fed by the rebel authorities, and by which they are barely holding on to life. But to starvation and exposure to sun and storm, add the sickness which prevails to a most alarming and terrible extent. On an average one hundred die daily. It is impossible that any Union soldier should know all the facts pertaining to this terrible mortality, as they are not paraded by the rebel authorities. Such statements as the following, made by ——, speak eloquent testimony. Said he: "Of twelve of us who were captured six died, four are in the hospital, and I never expect to see them again. There is but two of us left." In 1862 at Montgomery, Alabama, under far more favorable circumstances, the prisoners being protected by sheds, from one hundred and fifty to two hundred were sick from diarrhæa and chills, out of seven hundred. The same percentage would give seven thousand sick at Andersonville. It needs no comment, no efforts at word-painting, to make such a picture stand out bodily in most horrible colors.

Nor is this all. Among the ill-fated of the who many have suffered in amputation in consequence of injuries received before capture, sent from rebel hospitals before their wounds were healed, there are eloquent witnesses of the barbarities which they were victims. If to these facts is added this, that nothing more demoralizes soldiers and develops the evil passions of man than starvation, the terrible condition of Union prisoners at Andersonville can be readly imagined. They are fast losing hope and becoming utterly reckless of life. Numbers, crazed by their sufferings, wander about in a state of idiocy, others deliberately cross the "dead line," and are remorselessly shot down.

In behalf of these men we most earnestly appeal to the President of the United Staes. Few of them have been captured except in the front of battle, in the deadly encounter, and only when overpowered by numbers. They constitute as gallant a portion of our armies as carry our banners anywhere. If released, they would soon return again to do vigorous battle for our cause.

We are told that the only obstacle in the way of exchange is the status of enlisted negroes captured from our armies, the United States claiming that tde cartel covers all who serve under its flag, and the Confederate States refusing to consider the colored soldiers, heretofore slaves, as prisoners of war. We beg leave to suggest some facts bearing upon the question of exchange which we would urge upon this consideration. Is it not cousistent with the national honor, without waiving the clam that the negro soldiers shall be treated as prisoners of war, to effect an exchange of the white soldiers? The two classes are treated differently by the enemy. The whites are confined in such prisons as Libby and Andersonville, starved and treated with a barbarism unknown to civilized nations. The blacks on the contrary, are seldom imprisoned. They are distributed among the citizens, or employed on Government works. Under these circumstances they receive enough to eat, and are worked no harder than they have been accustomed to be. They are neither starved nor killed off by the pestilence in the dungeons of Richmond and Charleston. Is it true they are again made slaves; but their slavery is freedom and happiness compared with the cruel existence imposed upon our gallant men. They are not bereft of hope, as are the white soldiers, dying by piecemeal. Their chances of escape are tenfold greater than those of the white soldiers, and their condition, in all its lights is tolerable in comparison with that of the prisoners of war now languishing in the dens and pens of secession.

While, therefore, believing the claims of our Government, in matters of exchange, to be just, we are profoundly impressed with the conviction that circumstances of the two classes of soldiers are so widely different that the Government can honorably consent to an exchange waiving for a time the established principle justly claimed to be applicable in the case. Let thirty-five thousand suffering, starving, and dying enlisted men aid this appeal. By prompt and decided action in their behalf thirty-five thousand heroes will be made happy. For the eighteen hundred commissioned officers now prisoners we urge nothing. Although desirous of returning to our duty, we can bear imprisonment with more fortitude if the enlisted men, whose sufferings we know to be intolerable, were restored to liberty and life.

Since the foregoing memorial was prepared we have been informed by a Richmond paper that the Confederate authorities have determined to recognise as prisoners of war all negroes enlisted in States outside of the Confederate jurisdiction, and that their status shall, in every respect, be similar to that of white soldiers. The difficulty remains, however, as regards negroes recruited in South Carolina, Louisiana, and other districts claimed by the rebels.

Harris and Long on McClellan.

Mr. T. H. Seymour of Conneticut having been put in nomination for the Presidency, Mr. Harris, of Maryland, seconed the nomination of T. H. Seymour, and proceeded to eulogize his party services and abilities. Mr. Harris concluded as follows: One man nominated here is a tyrant. [Cheers and hisses.] He it was who first initiated the policy by which your rights and liberties were stricken down. That man is George B. McClellan. (Confusion.) Maryland, which has suffered so much at the hands of that man, will not submit to his nomination in silence. His offenses shall be made known. This Convention is a jury appointed by the people to pass upon the merits of the public men whose names may be presented for the support of the great Democratic party. General McClellan, I repeat, is a tyrant. (Great confusion.) He stood here to indict him. A delegate—"I call him to order." The President said that he hoped there was no man present who would deny the right of free speech—certainly no Democrat will. At the same time he hoped no delegate would feel called upon to pursue a course of remarks so offensive as to interfere with the harmony of the Convention.

Harris read McClellan's order of arrest against the Maryland Legislature, and proceeded to comment upon the same, but the confusion was so great that the speaker could not be heard, except to say that all the charges of usurpation and tyranny that can be brought against Lincoln and Butler, we can make and substantiate against McClellan. [Hisses, cheers and cries of "vote for Jeff. Davis."] The President wished that the Convention would come to order. There is no attack made here but can be made elsewhere, and the gentleman against whom these charges are being made, desire that they shall be made now and here, so that he can meet and explain them. These interruptions do injustice to ourselves; to the speaker and to the distinguished gentleman against whom they are made. Let the gentleman from Maryland have a full hearing, and afterwards hear the other side from a gentleman who is ready and able to make a full explanation. Mr Harris proceeded to say that McClellan was the assassin of State Rights, the usurper of liberties, and that if nominated, he would be beaten everywhere, as he was at Antietam. He added that he could not go home and ask the members of that legislature to vote for such a man. He would not himself vote for him. [Hisses.]

After some further debate, Mr. Long of Ohio took the stand in opposition to McClellan. He said that Lincoln had been guity of interferring with freedom of speech, the freedom of elections, and of arbitary arrests; and in your resolutions you have arrainged him before the people of the country for tyrannous usurpations, and yet you propose to nominate a man for the support of the Democracy who has gone even further than Lincoln has gone in the perpetration of similar tyrannical measures upon the sacred privileges and rights of the people. McClellan is guilty of the arrest of the Legislature of a sovereín State; he has suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*, and helped to enforce the odious emancipation proclamation of Lincoln. He has been the willing instrument of a corrupt and tyrannical Administration, aiding, while possessing military power, all its efforts to strip American freemen of their dearest liberties. Will you so far stultify yourselves as to make him the standard-bearer of the Democracy? With all his heart he hoped not. He had never done otherwise; and as between Lincoln or Fremont and any man calling himself even half a Democrat, he would have a choice, and would be found with his friends, but he begged the Convention not to nominate McClellan. Almost any other man who claims to be a Democrat would satisfy him, would satisfy the Northwest. Weak as is your platform in many respects, we will stand up and do all in our power to maintain it, but in GOD's name don't add to its weakness by placing such a man in nomination.

How Washington Advised.

In a letter from Gen. WASHINGTON to Gov. TRUMBULL, the following passage occurs; showing what he thought should be done with those opposed to the Government:

"As it is now very apparent that we have nothing to depend upon in the present contest but our own strength, care, firmness and union, should not the same measures be adopted in your and every other Government on the continent? Would it not be prudent to seize on those Tories who have been, are, and that we know will be active against us? Why should persons, who are preying upon the vitals of their country, be suffered to skulk at large whilst we know they will do us every mischief in their power? These, sir, are points I beg leave to submit to yonr serious consideration."

COPPERHEAD JOURNALISM.—There are three diunals in New York—the World, the Express, and the News—which are so intensely Copperhead, that they may with propriety be styled rebel newspapers.—The News, especially, might as well be printed and published in Richmond as in New York. Its advertisements are rebel; its news matter is rebel; its literary lucubrations are rebel; and its editorials are all rebel. In fact, the whole concern, from the first to the last page, is as thoroughly and intensely rebel as any rebel newspaper in Richmond, Charleston, Atlanta, or Mobile. And yet, though this same rebel News vomits forth its venomous slime, without let or hindrance, it still has the brazen-faced impudence, from day to day, to scold about the depotism and tyranny of what the rebels, North and South, sneeringly style "tne Lincoln Government"—openly and daily, at the same time, giving utterance to its delight at Union defeats and rebel victories. It is, however, perhaps, wiser to let these Northern sneaks write themselves down asses and traitors than to blot them out of existence. Let them go ahead until the close of the war. When the Union soldiers shall have put down the Southern traitors (and they will do it and no mistake), they will be ready to attend to the traitors that disgrace the North. *There's a bad time a coming*, Copperheads.—*Philadelphia News.*

War News and Army Items.

We have following official dispatches from the War Department:—

Washington, Sep. 2.—To Maj. Gen. Dix:—This department has received intelligence this evening that Gen. Sherman's advance entered Atlanta at noon to-day. The particulars have not yet been received but telegraph communication with Atlanta, during the night, is expected.

It is ascertained, with reasonable certainty, that the naval and other credits required by Act of Congress will amount to about 200,000 men, including New York, which has not been reported yet to the Department, so that the President's call of July 18th is practically reduced to 300,000 men to meet it, to take the place of, first—the enlistment in the navy; second, the casualties of battles, sickness, captures and desertions; and, third, to take the place of the one hundred day men, whose term will soon expire, and all others going out by expiration of their term of service this fall. One hundred thousand troops, promptly furnished, are all that Gen. Grant asks for the capture of Richmond, and to give a finishing blow to the rebel forces yet in the field. The residue of the call would be adequate for garrisons in forts, and to guard all the line of communication, and clear the country from guerrillas, and give security to trade, and establish peace, order and tranquility in every State.

E. M. STANTON.

Washington, Sept. 2, P. M.—To Maj. Gen. Dix.—The following telegram from Gen. Slocum, dated this day in Atlanta, confirms the capture of that city:

"Sherman has taken Atlanta. The 20th corps occupies the city. The main army is on the Macon Railroad, near East Point. A battle was fought near that point, in which Sherman was successful. Particulars not known.

H. W. SLOCUM,
Major General."

An unofficial report states that a battle wes fought near East Point by Gen. Sherman with General Hood. The rebel army was cut in two, with very heavy loss to the enemy. General Hardee was killed. Our loss is not known.

E. M. STANTON.

The following telegrams give all the news we have of Wheeler's movements:—

Nashville, Sept. 2.—Gen. Sherman's advance entered Atlanta this morning at 11 o'clock. The whole Federal force will enter to-day.

Several miles of the Nashville and Chattaneoga Railroad was burned by Wheeler's forces yesterday. Gen. Rousseau drove the rebel force to within three miles of Lavergne, late in the afternoon yesterday, meeting with stubborn resistance. Late intelligence reports that the head of Wheeler's column left the Murfreesboro pike, going to the right. At 3 o'clock the whole force was moving for the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad, in the direction of Franklin, with Rousseau in close pursuit. Person just in from Franklin report that town in the hands of Wheeler's forces, he having entered and captured it last night. Particulars are not yet received. Our casaulties in yesterday's skirmishing were 5 killed. Fifty or seventy-five wounded were brought in.

A small body of rebels fired on a train on the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad, at Brentwood eight miles from here. The rebel loss yesterday was 8 killed and 15 wounded. We captured a number of prisoners. There is no telegraphic communication south of this point.

The Navy Department has received Admiral Farragut's official report of the capture of Fort Morgan. The following is the concluding portion of the despatch:—

The whole conduct of the officers of Forts Gaines and Morgan presents such a striking contrast in moral principles, that I cannot fail to remark upon it. Col. Anderson, who commanded the former, finding himself in a perfectly untenable position, and encumbered with a superfluous number of conscripts, many of whom were mere boys, determined to surrender a fort which he could not defend, and, in this determination, was supported by all his officers save one. But from the moment he hoisted the white flag he scrupulously kept everything intact, and in that condition delivered it over, while Paige and his officers, with a childish spite, destroyed the guns which they said they would defend to the last, but which they never defended at all, and threw away or broke those weapons which they had not maniliness to use against their enemies.

Fort Morgan never fired a gun after the commencement of the bombardment, and the advance pickets of our army were actually on its glacis. As before stated, the ceremony of surrender took place at two o'clock P. M., and that same afternoon all the garrison were sent to New Orleans on the United States steamers Tennessee and Bienville, where they arrived safely.

Very respectfully,
your obedient servant,
D. D. FARRAGUT, R. A.

Hon. G. WELLES, S. N.

Headquarters U. S. Forces, Mobile Bay, Aug 23.—General: In reply to your communication of this date, received by Capt. Taylor, asking for the terms of capitulation, we have to say that the only terms we can make are: First, The unconditional surrender of yourself and the garrison of Fort Morgan, with all the public property within its walls, and in the same condition in which it is now; Second, The treatment which is in conformity with the custom of most civilized nations toward prisoners of war; Third, Private property, with the exception of arms, will be respected.

Yery respectfully,
E. P. DRAYTON,
Captain United States Navy.

Fort Morgan, Aug. 23.—Capt. E. P. Drayton, U. S. N., on part of Admiral Farragut, and Brig. Gen. Granger: Gentlemen: Your conditions in the communication of to-day are accepted, but I have still to request that the terms asked with reference to my sick be granted, and inserted in the capitulation. I will be prepared to surrender at 2 o'clock and to embark. As soon as possible reply.

A. T. PAIGE,
Brigadier-General C. S. A.

Things appear to remain the same in the Valley. A nespatch states that Sheridan has orders from Grant to keep Early in the Valley as long as possible.

The following despatch dated near Petersburgh, Septembar 1, is all that we have from the Army of the Potomac:

The enemy were reported to be moving their artillery to their right. In the afternoon slight skirmishing began along the Weldon Railroad. The 5th corps was placed under arms and marched into the breastworks. Some deserters came into the works during the day, and said we were to be attacked at four o'clock in the afternoon. With the exception of a slight skirmish along the railroad, there was no disturbance. Our men waited with anxious expectation, but no rebels made their appearance. The quiet along the entire front is unaccountable. There is something oppressive about it.

UNITED STATES DIRECTORY.

For the District of Kentucky.

Brigadier Gen. S. G. BURBRIDGE, Commanding,—Headquarters, Lexington, Ky.

FIRST DIVISION.

Brigadier Gen. E. H. HOBSON, Commanding,—Headquarters, in the field.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier Gen. HUGH EWING, Commanding,—Headquarters, Munfordville, Ky.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our readers, the following Directory of all the departments of the State Government of Kentucky:

Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.

Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

SECRETARY S OFFICE.

E. L. Van Winkle, Sec'y of State, Frankfort.
Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.
Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Wm. T. Samuels, Auditor, Frankfort.
Edgar Keenon, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.
Uberto Keenon, Clerk, Frankfort.
James M. Withrow, Clerk, Frankfort.
R. R. Bacon, Clerk, Frankfort.
John A. Crittenden, Clerk, Frankfort.
Charles T. Miller, Clerk, Frankfort.
John L. Sneed, Clerk, Frankfort.
John W. Prewitt, jr., Clerk, Frankfort.
Richard W. Watson, Clerk, Frankfort.
Wince Coleman, Porter, Frankfort.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

James H. Garrard, Treasurer, Frankfort.
Mason P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

LAND OFFICE.

Jas. A. Dawson, Register, Frankfort.
Richard Sharpe, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.
Ben. Chase, Clerk, Frankfort.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Rev. Daniel Stevenson, Frankfort.
J. H. M. Ross, Clerk, Frankfort.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

David R. Haggard, Frankfort,
Wm. T. Samuels, Frankfort,
Wm. C. McNary, Muhlenburg co.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

John M. Harlan, Frankfort.

PUBLIC PRINTER.

Geo. D. Prentice, Frankfort.

PUBLIC BINDER

H. M. McCarty, Frankfort.

LIBRARIAN.

Geo. A. Robertson, Frankfort.

Military Department.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

D. W. Lindsey, Adjutant General, Frankfort.
John B. Tilford, Assistant Adjutant General, Frankfort.
Charles Haydon, Clerk, Frankfort.
Wm. E. Cox, Clerk, Frankfort.
Chas. J. Clarke, Clerk, Frankfort.
William A. Craig, Clerk, Frankfort.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

D. W. Lindsey, Inspector General, Frankfort.
E. R. Stewart, Clerk, Frankfort.
Thomas N. Lindsey, Jr., Clerk, Frankfort

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Samuel G. Suddarth, Quartermaster General, Frankfort.
W. T. Poynter, Auditing Clerk, Frankfort.
Thos. A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal, Frankfort.

Judicial Department.

COURT OF APPEALS

———, Chief Justice, ———.
Belvard J. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.
Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.
Geo. Robertson, Lexington, Ky.
James P. Metcalfe, Reporter, Frankfort.
Leslie Combs, Clerk, Frankfort.
R. R. Bolling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Bandville.
2d Dist.—R. T. Petree, Hopkinsville.
3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.
4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen.
5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardstown.
6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.
7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.
8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drane, Frankfort.
9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphan, Augusta.
10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.
11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.
12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London.
13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Lexington.
14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.
15th Dist—T. T. Alexander, Columbia.

CHANCELLORS.

7th Dist.—Henry Pirtle, Louisville.
Harry Stucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.

COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS.

1st Dist.—P. D. Yeiser, Paducah.
2d Dist.—E. P. Campbell, Princeton.
3d Dist.—John Chapeze, Hartford.
4th Dist.—W. B. Jones, Franklin.
5th Dist.—L. H. Noble, Lebanon.
6th Dist.—M. H. Owsley, Burksville.
7th Dist.—J. R. Dupuy, Louisville.
8th Dist.—John L. Scott, Frankfort.
9th Dist.—R. B. Carpenter, Covington.
10th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarksburg.
11th Dist.—J. S. Dury, Mt. Sterling.
12th Dist.—Hugh F. Finley, Whitley C. H.
13th Dist.—W. S. Downey, Lexington.
14th Dist.—John Barrett, Henderson.
15th Dist—J. H. C. Sandidge, Burksville.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

A Loyal Newspaper, Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Insurrection.

A lengthy prospectus is unnecessary. Suffice it, that the Commonwealth is an uncompromising Union paper, and no effort will be spared to make it worthy the confidence and patronage of every loyal person.

That its influence may be exerted and felt for good, the Commonwealth must look for support to the People, and to the People *alone*. It has no official patronage to depend upon. Let the People, to whom it appeals, give it a generous and hearty encouragement—a patronage that will cause it to be found in every loyal house—an ardent advocate of the best interests of Kentucky.

Subscriptions are respectfully requested.

Persons obtaining ten subscribers, and sending the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

TERMS—Tri-Weekly, per year........... $4 00
Weekly, per year............... 2 00

The terms are low; and considering the great increase in price of paper, &c., requires that the subscription should be a large one. Will friends every where exert themselves

Address, A. G. HODGES,
Frankfort, Kentucky.

Re-Enlistments.

HEAD-QUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Frankfort, Ky., August 16th, 1864.

CIRCULAR:

The War Department has authorized the re-enlistment of all twelve months Kentucky regiments now in the service, for the term of one, two, or three years, either as cavalry or infantry, as they may elect.

The attention of all officers recruiting, is called to a general order issued from District Head-Quarters, at Lexington, Ky., dated August 13th, 1864, and are earnestly requested to co operate and effect the re-enlistment of their respective commands, for the term of three years, if possible, as these soldiers have shown by their tried valor and patriotism, that they are worthy of the name of veterans, of whose services the State and Government are justly proud.

Re-enlistments will be conducted in accordance with prescribed regulations heretofore issued.

The bounties and pay of soldiers by the United States is as follows:

For recruits for one years' service........	$100 00
For recruits for two years' service........	200 00
For recruits for three years service.......	300 00
First instalment of bounty will be paid when mustered in—	
To one year recruits..............	33 33
To two years' recruits..............	66 66
To three years' recruits	100 00
The pay of 1st sergeant, infantry or cavalry, per month..............	24 00
The pay of sergeants, infantry or cavalry, per month..............	20 00
The pay of corporals, infantry or cavalry, per month..............	18 00
The pay of privates, infantry or cavalry, per month..............	16 00

No premium whatever, for the procuration of recruits, will hereafter be paid by the United States.

Neither *drafted men* nor *substitutes*, furnished either before or after draft, are entitled to bounty from the United States.

D. W. LINDSEY,
6t Inspector and Adjutant General of Ky.

CIRCULAR.

The War Department has authorized the raising of TWO REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY, in Kentucky, for the period of twelve months.

These troops will be credited upon the late call of the President for 500,000 men, and together with other enlistments that are now going on, it is confidently believed that the quota of our State will be filled.

As these two regiments are intended to supply the place, in part, of the twelve months men now in the service, who have so ably defended the State, and are about to be mustered out, it is hoped that every effort will be used to recruit this force in the short time that is allowed.

If a full company is not raised by the time set for the draft the parts of companies will be consolidated, due regard being had to the claims of recruiting officers—and the same rule will be applied to regiments.

D. W. LINDSEY,
Inspector and Adjutant General.

United States bounties will be paid as follows:

For recruits for one years' service	$100 00
For recruits for two years' service.........	200 00
For recruits for three years' service.........	300 00
First installment of bounty will be paid when mustered in—	
To one year recruits....	33 33
To two years' recruits..............	66 66
To three years' recruits..............	100 00
The pay of 1st sergeants infantry per month ...	24 00
The pay of 2d sergeants infantry per month	20 00
The pay of corporals infantry per month.	18 00
The pay of privates, per month..........	16 00

August 12-4ttw—356.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY!!

SHRYOCK & REA

HAVE leased the Carriage Manufactory of Heming & Quin, and are prepared to execute all orders for new work in the neatest, most substantial, and promptest manner.

Every description of Carriage and Buggy Repairing executed in the very best style.

They solicit patronage, and promise to give satisfaction. Terms, CASH.

Frankfort, June 22, 1864—335-3m.

ATTENTION! OFFICERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS ACTING ASSITANT PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL, AND GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT VOLUNTEER RECRUITING SERVICE FOR KENTUCKY,

SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 120.

EXTRACT.

* * * * * * * *

II. The attention of all officers in the Recruiting and Provost Marshal's Department in this State, is directed to the terms of the following telegraphic order from the Provost Marshal General, and are directed to act in accordance therewith.

W. H. SIDELL, Maj. 15th U. S. Inf.,
A. A. P. M. G. and G. S. V. R. S. for Ky.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12th, 1864.

Maj. W. H. SIDELL, A. A. P. M. G.:

The Secretary of War has forbidden the recruiting of men in one State to be credited to another, except as provided by the Act of July 4th, 1864, for recruiting in States in rebellion. He directs that you see to the execution of this order in your State, and, if necessary, arrest recruiting officers and agents who may be found violating it.

(Signed) JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

Aug. 15, 1864—[Lou. Press.]—tw7t3-357.

POPULAR LOAN:

Seven and Three-tenths per Cent.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
LOUISVILLE, August 1, 1864.

CERTIFICATES being now ready, I will receive subscriptions for Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of Seven and Three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money; said Notes being convertible at maturity, at the option of the holder, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15, 1867.

W. D. GALLAGHER,
Depositary United States,

August 5, 1864—353--tw6t.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 25, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as Depositaries and Financial Agents, for Treasury Notes payable three years from August 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15, 1867.

The notes will be issued in denominations of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, and will be issued in blank, or payable to order, as may be directed by the subscribers.

All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to this Department.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

Interest will be allowed to August 15, on all deposits made prior to that date, and will be paid by the Department upon receipt of the original certificates.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by this Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Officers receiving deposits will see that the proper endorsements are made upon the original certificates.

All officers authorized to receive deposits are requested to give to applicants all desired information, and afford every facility for making subscriptions.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE
FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
OF LOUISVILLE, KY.,
AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS
throughout the country will doubtless
AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

August 8, 1864—354—tw2t&w2t.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Franklin county, on the 8th day of August, as a runaway slave, a negro man who calls himself FRANK. Says he belongs to Sanford Davis, of Scott county, Ky. Said negro man is about 26 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, complexion black, weighs about 150 pounds. He was arrested in Franklin county, Ky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WILLIAM CRAIK, Jailer F. C.

Aug. 17, 1864-359-wlm.

NOTICE.

LOST CERTIFICATES

CERTIFICATE No. 2,400, for six shares of the capital stock of the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, dated June 3d, 1861, and No. 2,422, for fourteen shares of the same stock, dated January 2d, 1862, were enclosed by mail, on the 30th of March, 1864, to F. C. McCalla, Cashier at Georgetown, Ky., together with power of attorney of S. P. Weisiger, to whom said certificates were issued; but were never received by said McCalla, and so were lost. I shall apply to the said Farmers' Bank, at their principal office in Frankfort, to issue a new certificate to me as the purchaser, in lieu of those so lost. All persons are called upon to show cause why it shall not be done.

F. A. LYON.

August 8, 1864—354—w&tw2m.

COUGH NO MORE! TRY STRICKLAND'S MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM.

CURES Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and Consumption. It is only necessary for any one troubled with these complaints to try one bottle of

Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam

to convince them that it is the best preparation ever used. It not only cures the above affections of the Throat and Lungs, but it cures Night Sweats and Spitting of Blood, and is an excellent gargle for any kind of Sore Throat. It is pleassant to take, and a safe medicine for infants. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by Druggists generally.

May 25, 1864 w&twly-325.

A CARD.—REMOVAL.

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY.

V. KALTENBRUN

HAS removed from his old stand on St. Clair street, Frankfort, to his own residence on Main street, adjoining JAMES R. WATSON'S Restaurant and Boarding House, where he will continue the manufacture of Boots and Shoes, of the very best quality, and of the latest fashions.

He returns his grateful thanks to the citizens of this community for the very liberal patronage herètofore bestowed upon him, and he pledges himself to use every exertion in his power to merit the confidence of those who have honored him with their patronage.

He respectfully solicits orders in his line of business, and pledges himself to give satisfaction, or no charge will be made.

Frankfort, Aug. 1, 1864—352—6m.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

MONDAY,............SEPTEMBER 5, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large.

JAMES F. BUCKNER, of Christian Co.
CURTIS F. BURNAM, of Madison Co

District Electors.

First District—LUCIEN ANDERSON.
Second District—J. M. SHACKELFORD.
Third District—J. H. LOWRY.
Fourth District—R. L. WINTERSMITH.
Fifth District—JAMES SPEED.
Sixth District—J. P. JACKSON.
Seventh District—CHARLES EGINTON.
Eighth District—M. L. RICE.
Ninth District—GEORGE M. THOMAS.

Correspondence Wanted.

We would repeat the request, some time since made, that friends in all parts of the State would write us regularly of all matters of interest occuring in their several sections,—political, general and local intelligence. too

Laws of 1863-1864.

A very few copies of the Laws passed by the last session of the Legislature are for sale at the Frankfort Commonwealth office. Those who desire to obtain a copy should apply immediately.

☞ Mr. J. D. POLLARD will accept our thanks or favors. Persons wanting Periodicals, Weeklies, Cincinnati Dalies, etc., etc., can always be supplied by POLLARD, at his Literary Depot, opposite the Commonwealth Office.

New Music.

We are indebted to the Publishers, Messrs. A. C. PETERS and Brothers, Music Publishers and Dealers, for copies of the following named pieces of Music:—

WHISPERINGS OF LOVE: *Valse Sentimentale.* By CHAS KINKEL, Professor of Music in the Shelbyville Female College, and author of Charming Waltz, "Mountain Belle Schottisch," and other popular pieces.

THE BOYS WILL SOON BE HOME; A Song dedicated to the Ohio National Guard: words by Maj. JNO. HAY; Music by T. C. O'KANE.

Messrs. A. C. PETERS and Brothers, Cincinnati, are the Publishers of both the above pieces, and will promptly fill all orders for them.

☞ Merchants, Grocers, and others are requested not to buy paper from the boys connected with this office, as they are not uthorize d to sell.

August 20, 1864.

HOW WILL IT BE SETTLED?—The Guthrie-Prentice party and the Wickliffe-Harney party, both have Electoral tickets in the field. At Chicago they amalgamated and became half-bloods under their miscegenation agreement. But how will they fix it up about their Electoral tickets? Will the Guthrie-Prenticeites crawl down, and give place to the Wickliffe-Harney ticket? We shall see.

☞ Dr. E. O. Brown, surgeon in charge of the Military Prison, at Louisville, has sent a note to the Louisville Journal, correcting the statement made by Gov. Wickliffe, at the Chicago Convention, to the effect that the female prisoners were confined in damp, dark, and filthy cells. The Doctor says such is not the fact, but they are quartered in a good dwelling-house, well ventilated and dry, and are as comfortable as could be expected under the circumstances. More than this, they are cheerful and happy.

☞ Jesse and his guerrilla band destroyed Lock No. 1, on the Kentucky river last week. It is stated that it will cost the State some $4,000 to $5,000 to repair it. Let Gov. Bramlette levy that amount upon the rebels in the neighborhood.

Jesse denies that he murdered any of the colored soldiers at Ghent; that those killed fell in the fight. He is now in Henry county, and says he intends to stay there.

There are reports from the lower part of the State, that the rebel Buford is invaiding the western part of the State with a large force.

AS WE PREDICTED.—We have stated time and again, that the game of Guthrie, Prentice & Co., in calling a State Convention of the Union party of Kentucky to send delegates to the Chicago Convention, was to transfer the Union party of this State to the embrace of the disloyal and traitorous Vallandigham Wood Democracy of the North. Their conduct at Chicago fully demonstrated that we were right. How do the "Conservatives" feel at being thus traded off in the political shambles like so many head of stock in a public square. How much per head did Belmont, Vallandigham, Wood & Co., pay Guthrie, Prentice, Chipman, & Co., for their followers in Kentucky?

☞ Fifteen States, in 1860, gave Democratic majorities against Mr. Lincoln. Eleven of these fifteen have been in armed rebellion against the Union since the day Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated,—a majority of them before he entered upon the duties of his office, or had performed a single act in the office to which the people had constitutionally elected him. Eleven of the leading, Democratic Governors of these Democratic States, in 1861, before Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated, or had reached Washington, were leading traitors. And, yet, we find men prating about "the good old days of Democratic rule!" And asserting that "the Democratic party is the only one that can save the country!" The LORD preserve the country from any more of the "Democratic" rule!

To the Union Electors and Assistant Electors.

We have been requested to invite the Union Electors and Assistant Electors for this State, together with such Union men as can meet with them, to assemble at Lexington, Kentucky, on the 8th day of September, for consultation.

It is hoped and desired that all the Electors and Assistant Electors will be present, accompanied by as many Union citizens from the different counties as can possibly make it convenient to attend.

☞ Union papers of the State will please copy.

Crisis of the Country.

The coming three months may be said to embrace the very crisis of our country; and as the Baltimore Clipper says, "it behooves every patriot and lover of the Union, every friend of free institutions and opponent of anarchy, to be up and doing to preserve us from the dangers with which we are threatened. The danger from the rebels outside is not as great now as from the combinations which are attempted by the copperheads and secessionists with the false hearted professors of Unionism within our lines. It is not only the old hunkers of the democratic party, whose abstinence from the spoils for the past three or four years has made them ravenous to clutch again the power which yields them the "loaves and fishes," but the disappointed demagogues who have heretofore acted with the Union party, with all the odds and ends of factions who have not had the ability to twist and turn the Administration to suit their grasping purposes, that we are to contend with in the coming election for President.

"Mr. Lincoln is too honest for these tricksters, and has shown himself too independent either of their flattery or their threats, to be turned aside from the straight forward course he has marked out for himself—hence the whole tribe of the hangers-on of party, like the followers of a camp, are ready at any moment to desert to the enemy when they can no longer make any thing by remaining with their former associates.

"All kinds of machinations will be set in motion to accomplish these purposes of the mischief makers—they are willing to accept a peace or war candidate—a slavery or anti-slavery platform—to yield up the entire loyal men of Western Virginia, of Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, and of Maryland, if by so doing they can again reach power and place, and enjoy the fat jobs and contracts which they formerly monopolized.

"The rebel press, some of them, are playing into the hands of the Copperheads, inducing the belief that their government would not object to listen to terms if they were proposed to it—and this too, in the very face of the assurance given by its head, that nothing but the independence of the "Confederacy" being first acknowledged, would be the passport to his favor to induce him to condescend to receive the humble suppliants at his feet to beg for pardon and forgiveness, and to ask of his high Mightiness to grant them any terms he may deem proper to impose upon them!—From such degradation may the LORD of Heaven ever preserve the American nation.

"We call upon every friend of the Union, therefore, to be up and doing—there is no time to be lost—every patriot in the land must buckle on his armor for the coming fight. It is no ordinary political battle that is now to be fought—it is a battle for the life or death of a mighty nation—it is a battle for the liberty of the whole world. It is for the preservation of an asylum for the oppressed of all nations, from the tyranical government under which they live. Everything dear to man is at stake in this contest, and the result *is to determine the condition of unborn millions!* We would, as we have never done before, call upon our Union friends everywhere to lay aside their lethargy, to arouse themselves to the dangers which threaten them, individually as well as nationally; for every man's interest and future welfare is wrapped up in the coming contest, and the future destiny of his country may be forever fixed by the next Presidential election."

The Chicago Fraud.

The action of the Chicago Convention is now before the American people, to be ratified or condemned by them, at the November election. Such a spectacle was never presented to any civilized people. The Convention was composed, for the most part, of rebels, copperheads, rebel sympathizers, and men who at one time professed to be Union men, but who have either failed on application for some office under Mr. Lincoln, or been dismissed from office for fraud, or disloyalty. The Convention was as much in the interest of the rebellion, as if Jeff Davis or John Morgan had been its presiding officer. Belmont, the Austrian, with his gold, Vallandigham, Cox, Wickliffe, Wood, H. Seymour, and T. H. Seymour, controlled the action of the Convention. Other men were used by them as mere cat's-paws, to cover up the real designs of the actors.

The programme was to conciliate the war Democracy by nominating McClellan, and at the same time to secure a rebel triumph by adopting a peace platform, and putting upon it Pendleton for Vice President,—a man who would, to-day, be a Brigadier General in the rebel army, if he was right sure that he would not be ordered to assault any dangerous position.

The platform, in snbstance, offers to lay down the arms of the Government in the presence of the rebel armies, and submit to such humiliating terms of peace as the leaders of the rebellion may dictate. The effect of this would be, to acknowledge the independence of the rebel Government, and fix its Northern boundary at the Ohio river, unless the rebels should conclude that it would be better to extend their limits to the Lakes. In a word, the platform declares that the Government is not to be preserved by arms,—and, if we can not induce the rebels to meet in a peaceful Convention, to assemble at Richmond, Charleston, or at such other place as they may designate, and there graciously permit the Government to exist a little longer, it must perish.

Such a platform, in substance, has been presented to the American people for their sanction, or their condemnation. The loyal people of Kentucky,—whose sons, fathers, brothers and friends, are now imperilling their lives for the preservation of their Government, in front of Richmond, Atlanta, and Mobile, as well as upon many other fields—are strnck dumb by the bare announcement, of a platform that proposes that our armies shall lay down their arms, and yield their Government, their honor, and their lives and property to their enemies. Ever since the telegraph announced this monstrous proposition in Kentucky, a dark pall has rested upon every true and patriotic heart in the State. Men who have always opposed the policy of Mr. Lincoln, and who had intended to support the nominee of the Chicago Convention, if he were nominated on a war platform, may be seen in small groupes upon the streets, and on the corners, and in small groceries, looking vacantly into each other faces, and anxiously inquire of each other what they intend to do: and the answer is almost universal to the effect, that they will wait awhile, before committing themselves either for Gen. McClellan or Mr. Lincoln. A few avowed rebels alone are active for the nominees of the Chicago Convention in this community; and we learn that the same feeling prevails among loyal men throughout the State.

Of the loyal people of Kentucky opposed to Mr. LINCOLN, no doubt a large majority would have supported either FILMORE, or MCCLELLAN, on a strong war platform; but with a peace platform,—a shameful, degrading, inglorious peace platform, and with the man on it for Vice President, who has been the tool of VALLANDIGHAM for years, and who, only a few months ago, proposed to lead one hundred thousand men to escort VALLANDIGHAM from Canada, in defiance of the Government,—Kentucky is lost to them, and secured to Mr. LINCOLN. The friends of the Government ought to be gratified that so weak a ticket has been presented by their enemies. We hazard nothing in saying, that, in our judgment, Mr. LINCOLN will carry every State in the Union, including Kentucky.

A MISAPPREHENSION.—We were mistaken in saying Col. G. W. Monroe was no longer Post Commander at this plaee, and had been succeeded by Col. P. B. Hawkins. Colonel Monroe is still the Federal Post Commander; Colonel Hawkins has been appointed to the command of the Regiment of Capital Guards stationed at this place.

CHICAGO PLATFORM AND NOMINEES.—The platform of the Chicago Convention means anything or nothing, just as its friends chose to construe it. Mr. Long was right: there is no positiveness or definite principle in it.

The nominees are equally characteristic. McClellan is a *quasi*-war man; Pendleton is unconditionally for peace on any terms. Under their well known principle,—"the cohesive power of public plunder,"—the Democratic party has endeavored to please all. There is an old Spanish proverb,—"Between two stools a man falls to the ground,"—which we believe will be fully exemplified in the defeat of the Chicago nominees.

Chicago Conservative Convention.

The Guthrie-Prentice body held their assemblage on Saturday, August 27. We have not seen a full report of the proceedings. The following resolutions were adopted.

Whereas, The Administration, in disregard of the Constitution, has proclaimed its adhesion to a line of policy alike destructive to the liberties of the people, the integrity of States, and the rights reserved to them, and calculated not only to impel the sections North and South to interminable war, but to bring financial ruin upon all, and has proved its want of disposition and utter inability to administer the government in the sprit of its founders; and

Whereas, it is incumbent upon all National Administrations and delegates and political bodies to respect the wishes of the people and defend their rights: and

Whereas, We have this day assembled in National Convention, for deliberation and such action as will most tend to unite the conservative elements in opposition to the re-election of Mr. Lincoln and the continuance of his policy; and

Whereas, The people of the whole country have an undying attachment to the old Union, and a joint interest in Bunker Hill and Mt. Vernon, which they will never surrender; therefore,

Resolved, That we will maintain the Union and Constitution.

Resolved, That the only peaceful solution of the existing evils lies through the untrammelled exercise of our elective rights at the coming Convention—the displacement of the present Administration and its policy, and the guarantee to all the people of the States of their constitutional rights, by the election of a President upon whose integrity, patriotism, and ability, the country can safely rely.

Resolved, That the declaration of Southern leaders, and the recent announcement of Mr. Lincoln, of the only condition upon which they will respectively listen to terms of peace, are alike impracticable and derogatory to the intelligence of the American people, and that in opposition thereto we are in favor of the earliest peace attainable on the basis of the Constitution and the Union.

Resolved, That we concur in the action of the Union National Convention, held in Independence Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 23d day of December, 1863, and reiterating the nomination by the people of Gen. George B. McClellan, and respectfully recommend to the consideration of the National Democratic Convention his name and that of Ex-Governor W. B. Campbell, of Tenn., as the most suitable persons for President and Vice-President now before the people, believing that their triumph and election, is certain, and will result in immediate peace, with the restoration of the government, and, in case of their nomination by that body, we pledge the cordial and united support of the conservative men of the country to their State electoral tickets.

Resolved, That the services of our soldiers in the field, and the sufferings of those languishing in prison, can only be compensated for by the sympathy of our people and the successful and early termination of their mutual efforts in an honorable peace, and the reunion of our confederacy, without a star blotted or a stripe erased from our national ensign.

A motion to strike out the name of Mr. Campbell and insert that of Mr. Guthrie, as the candidate for Vice President, elicited a speech from Mr. Guthrie, in which he said Kentucky wanted nothing.

Make a note of It!

The telegraphic reporter says the following despatch passed through Portland, Maine, on the 1st September:

St. Catherines, Canada West, Sept., 1.—*B. Weir, Halifax:* Platform and Presidental nominee unsatisfactory. Vice-President and speeches very satisfactory. Tell Fillmore not to oppose. G. N. SANDERS.

ARSENICAL ORNAMENTS.—A few days ago a little girl had a bunch of artificial grapes given to her. After amusing herself with the toy, she gave it to a playmate of her own age, who presently picked a grape off the bunch, and sucked it. The next day she was a corpse. An eminent physician who analyzed the plaything deposed that ten of the grapes yielded three grains of arsenic of copper—a deadly poison—and that each vine leaf on the bunch contained enough to kill a child. Another child's cupboard, in which its toys were kept, was lined with green paper. The poor little thing sickened and died, obviously from the effects of poison mysteriously imbibed. Dr. Letherby analyzed the paper-hanging of the cupboard, and found that a piece of it only six inches square contained nearly thirteen grains of the deadly compound, enough to kill two grown-up persons.—*London Inquirer.*

Conversations with the Peace Leaders.

Mr. O. P. Rooks, of Syracuse, N. Y., communicates to the Journal of that city the result of conversations with the peace leaders assembled in the recent convention, at that place. He says he heard the following words addressed by a prominent public speaker to a trusty circle of followers:

I tell *you*, gentlemen, Jefferson Davis is fighting the battles of the liberties of our country, and he must and shall secceed. I told Gov. Seymour so this morning, and he said, "Mr. — —, *I am aware of it; but what can I do? I am powerless. The majority of the people are against me*, and the Administration have the *whole of the army to back them.*" Gentlemen, we have got to stop this war. *It must be stopped.* And, if Old Abe should finally be elected, we have got to raise a counter revolution and overthrow the whole cursed abolition horde.

Startled by these sentiments, he proceeded to question certain of the more prominent followers of VALLANDIGHAM:

First, I asked in a straightforward way, of Senator Lawrence, "Are you willing to grant the South its independence, provided that, in the proposed National Convention, its commissioners demand independence as their ultimatum, after all honorable terms of peace, based upon the reconstruction of the whole Union, have failed?" "Yes, most certainly," was the reply. "This war must be stopped. The Federal Government has no power to *coerce* a sovereign State into a union contrary to its will. A State has a right to secede, provided its Constitutional rights are violated."

He put the same question to more than a dozen members of the Peace Convention and received invariably the same answer. He continues:

My reply to each of these gentlemen was, "Why did you not submit this question, which involves the very vital point in the contest, fairly and squarely to-day in your speeches, to the Convention, and thus test its wishes? You declared in all your speeches that your were in favor of peace and Union, while you are willing to accept *peace and disunion.*" To this I received but one honest answer. A delegate from Buffalo, whose name I did not learn, said: "It would not be politic."

Mr. Rooks says he submits these statements without comment, being willing to testify before any court to their correctness and hoping that unconditional peace men will stop to think before they are willing to blindly adopt such extreme and ruinous opinions as these.

$1,000 REWARD.—The above reward will be given to any person who can furnish a prescription for coughs, colds, whooping-cough, asthma, and consumption, which is equal to Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam. This balsam will cure the above complaints, also spiting of blood and night sweats. One bottle is sufficient for any one to try. The worst cases of chronic cough, asthma, whooping-cough and primary cases of consumption are cured by Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam. It can be had at any Druggist.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 5th day of Sept., 1864, which, if not called for in *one month*, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

Allen, Clabourn	Leon, I. A.
Burk, R. A.	Linn, Josiah
Buttler, Miss Kate	McDonald, Geo.
Bohanon, F. M.	Morse, Miss Mary
Ballow, Thos.	Norwood, B. T.
Creen, Heelen	Phillips, Rodolphus
Chamberlain, Wm.	Redd, Misss Bettie
Flint, Mr.	Sullivan, Miss J.
Gallion, Miss M. E.	Scott, Thos.
Horer, Mrs. Catharine	Seig, Bentley
Harrod, Mrs. Maragret	Wyatte, Sallie
Kennedy, J. B.	Wertlock, F.
Kackley, Miss Mary	Walters, Miss Mary

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised" and give date of list.

☞ Office open from 7½ o'clock, A. M., until 6, P. M.

26 W. A. GAINES, P. M.

Sept. 5, 1864-1t.-366.

DIED.

Wednesday, August 31, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the residence of his son-in-law, Judge Peters, in Mount Sterling, Kentucky, Hon. KENOS FARROW, aged about 75 years. The deceased was one of the early pioneers of Kentucky; was for many years on the Circuit Court Bench, and was an able jurist. He married a sister of the late Judge French. He was conscious up to the last moment, and died as he had lived, with the Christian's bright hope. B.

LOUISVILLE MARKET.

SEPT. 2, 1864.

Gold on the rise to-day. We quoteas follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	254@....	258@260
Silver	....@....	......
Demand notes	....@...	......

POTATOES.—Market quiet; sales at $3 30@3 50.

BUTTER AND EGGS.—Butter is in demand and saleable at 40@46c. Prices very unsettled. Eggs are selling at 20 to 23c ℔ dozen.

DRIED FRUIT.—Apples selling at @10½c, and peaches at 17@17c.

GRAIN—Market firm. Wheat at $1 80@1 85 for red, and $1 90@1 95 for white. Corn in demand; saleable at 1 25@$1 30 for ear and shelled. Oats we quote at 80@90c, barley $1 35@1 40, and rye $1 20.

GROCERIES--Coffee held at at51@52c. Sugar unchanged; N. Orleans 24c to 26c, Cuba 23@25c refined, crushed, granulated, and powdered, 32@33c. New Orleans molasses $1 20. Sirups $1 10@1 25. Pepper 45@46c spice from 38@40c. Rice 12@13c. Teas, Gunpowder $1 40@$2. Oolong 80@$1 50.

HAY—Unchanged. We quote at $20@22 per ton; retailing from store at $25.

SEEDS—In good demand. Clover, Millet, and Hungarian grass higher. We quote as follows:

Clover	℔ bushel	(60 ℔s.) at	$16 00@18 00
Timothy	"	(45 ℔s.)	6 50@6 75
Bluegrass, st'pd	"	(14 ℔s.)	1 25
Bluegrass cl'd..	"	(14 ℔s.)	1 75@......
Bluegrass extra	"	(14 ℔s.)	3 00
Red-t'p or h'dgr	"	(14 ℔s.)	1 50
Millet	"	(59 ℔s.)	3 50@3 75
Buckwheat	"	(48 ℔s.)	2 50@......
Peas (May)	"	(60 ℔s.)	8 50
Beans	"	(60 ℔s.)	3 50@4 00
Chinese sug. ca.	"	(38 ℔s.)	4 00
Hungarian grass	"	(48 ℔s.)	3 25@3 50
Flax	"	(56 ℔s.)	2 75@......
Orchard grass..	"	(14 ℔s.)	1 25@1 50
Onion sets	"	(28 ℔s.)	8 00
Hemp	"	(44 ℔s.)	3 25@......

TOBACCO.—The market has been active and firm during the week. The sales on the 2d amounted to 248 hogshead, at prices ranging from $9 65 to $86 per 100 pounds.

NOTICE.

HEAD-QUARTERS ACTING
ASSISTANT PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL
FOR KY, Louisville, Ky., Aug. 31, '64.

THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL DIrects that volunteering may be continued after the 5TH OF SEPTEMBER and be credited on the quotas of the coming draft to the last practicable moment before the drafted men are accredited and sent to rendezvous.

W. H. SIDELL,
Maj. 15th U. S. Inf. A. A. P. M. G.

Sept. 5, 1864-tS10th.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Shelby county, Kentucky, on the 1st day of September, 1864, as runaways: one woman, black complexion, named EMMA, aged about 20 years; also FRANCIS, aged about 24 years, and black complexion. They are supposed to belong to Allen Butler, of Crittenden county, Ky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, pay charges, or they will be dealt with as the law requires.

HENRY BURNETT, J. S. C.

September 5, 1864.-w&tw1m.

"To Whom It May Concern."

ALL persons having property of any kind, within the walls of the Kentucky Penitentiary, unless said property is there for repairs, or for special reasons is in charge of the keeper, are hereby notified to remove the same within thirty days from this date, or the keeper will be directed to place it outside the walls at the owners risk. The object of this notice, is to have the prison yard cleared of every thing not essential to the business of the Institution.

J. M. MILLS, JAS. H. GARRARD, JOHN S. HAYS. } Inspectors. Ky. Penitentiary.

August 31st, 1864.—1tw3tw.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY. } SS.

United States of America vs. Hugh Leonard. } D. No. 189.

Whereas, an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 1st day of April, A. D., 1864, by J. Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, alleging in substance that said Hugh Leenard since the 17th day of July, 1862, has done the acts and committed the offences, announced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th July, 1862, entitled "an act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes." And that said Hugh Leonard, at the time he did said acts and committed said offences, ewned the property following, viz: 55 barrels of whisky and five hundred dollars in money in the hands of Lawrence Tobin, and delivered by said Tobin to the marshal.

That the same are by reason of the premises forfeited to said United States, and being so forfeited the same have been seized and are now in the custody of the marshal of said District.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the City of Louisville, in and for said district, on the first day of its next October term, the 3d day of October, A. D., 1864, then and there to interpose their claim, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
J. TEVIS, U. S. Attorney.

August 31, 1864.—w4t.

Proclamation by the Governor.
$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that, HARRISON BARNES, who stands indicted in the Pendleton Circuit Court, for the murder of Joseph Bishop, did make his escape from Pendleton county jail on the 25th of June, 1864, and is now a fugitive from justice and going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of said HARRISON BARNES, and his delivery to the jailer of Pendleton county, within one year from the date hereof.

{ L. S. } *IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,* I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this the 12th day of August, A. D., 1864, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Aug. 19, 1864—w&tw3m.

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL, at public sale, on TUESDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1864, if not sold at private sale before that time, A FARM in Scott county, containing SIXTY-EIGHT AND A HALF ACRES—all in cultivation. This tract adjoins the farms of Mrs. Champ and Dr. Blackburn, and is one mile from the Frankfort and Georgetown turnpike road. The improvements consist of a good new FRAME HOUSE, with four rooms and hall, well finished; out buildings; good and never-failing stock and spring water.

Also, a tract of FORTY ACRES OF WOOD LAND—all fenced—and one mile from the first named tract, with a good road leading to it.

Persons wishing to see the land will call on John W. Carter, on the premises, who will show the same, or on the subscriber residing one mile from Frankfort. Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOHN CARTER.

August 18, 1864-359-w3t.

☞ Lexington Observer & Reporter and Paris Citizen publish to amount of $2 00 and charge this office.

High School for Boys and Girls.

THE MISSES SMITH will re-open their school in South Frankfort, Sept. 7th, 1864. To which they propose adding a Primary Department, including *boys* and *girls*.

August 16, 1864—tw&w1m—358

THE ELEVENTH SESSION!

OF MRS. HALLIE E. TODD'S School for Children will commence on

Monday, September 5, 1864,

and continue twenty weeks, at $10 the session. No extras.

☞ No deduction made for absence except in case of sickness.

July 20, 1864.

High School for Young Ladies,

FRANKFORT, KY.

THE TWENTY-FIRST SESSION of this School will commence on the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER.

All the branches of useful and elegant learning are embraced in the Course of Instruction.

Terms, per session of twenty weeks,.......$26 00

JNO. R. HENDRICK.

August 8, 1864—354—tw1m.

Literary and Classical School.

THE undersigned, having permanently located in Frankfort, will re-open his SCHOOL for BOYS,

In the Basement of the Presbyterian Church,

ON THE SECOND MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER

It is his purpose to make the School every thing that parents and guardians can desire; and the Terms (to be hereafter announced,) will be as reasonable as possible.

R. S. HITCHCOCK.

Frankfort, August 10, 1864—355—tw1m.

GLENDALE FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE Collegiate year, including a period of forty weeks, is divided into two sessions; the first session commencing on Monday, September, 12, 1864, and the second on Monday, January 30, 1865.

The charges for boarding, tuition, etc., are very low, considering the present financial state of the country, the ample and elegant accommodations of the institution, and the high prices paid for teaching, and other expenses.

Applications for admission, or for catalogues, and all letters of inquiry, or on business relating to the institution, should be directed,

GLENDALE FEMALE COLLEGE,
Glendale, Hamilton County, Ohio.

August 3, 1864—352—tw2w.

B. B. SAYRE'S SCHOOL

OF

English, the Ancient Classics, and the Mathematics,

WILL commence its next annual session of forty weeks,

On Monday, the 26th of September,

TERMS.—For tuition per school year, $100, payable half on admission, half in five months thereafter. No deduction save for absence of the principal.

Aug. 26—twt26th Sept.

GREENWOOD

FEMALE SEMINARY,

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Mrs. Mary Trayne Runyan, Principal.

THE Thirty-second semi-annual session of this school will commence on Monday, September 5th, 1864.

EXPENSES PER SESSION.

Board, including fuel and lights	$120 00
Tuition in primary branches	15.00
Tuition in Common English branches	20.00
Tuition in higher English branches, including French and Latin	25.00
Music on Piano	30.00

Drawing, Painting, etc., at the usual prices.

For further information address the Principal.

August 17, 1864-358-tw1m*

Shelbyville Female College.

THE Twenty-fifth sessional year of this Institution will commence on the first Monday of September, 1864. A very accomplished teacher, Mrs. ELIZA SCHUE, has been employed to preside in the School room. The superior Musician, Professor KINKEL, with the assistance of Miss FLORENCE NORVELL, will have charge of the Music Department. Special attention is paid to the health, and the intellectual and moral improvement of our pupils. We have been free from molestation from soldiers. Terms moderate, compared with schools of the same grade.

Apply for Circulars to the Principal,

D. T. STUART,
Shelbyville, Ky.

August 17, 1864.—tw1m*

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 1st, 1864. }

CIRCULAR.

BY the provisions of the Excise Law, passed June 30, 1864, every person giving a receipt for the delivery of property, is required to stamp the receipt with a two-cent Revenue Stamp. Postage stamps will not answer.

In order to comply with the terms of this law, Agents will require Consignees, before the delivery of goods, to send a written order, stamped, for its delivery to another person.

SAM'L. GILL, Superintendent.

☞ The above order must be complied with or goods will be retained in the Depot at Frankfort.

T. C. KYTE, Agent.

August 19, 1864.

NOTICE.

RAN AWAY from the farm of the subscriber, in Owen county, three slaves, viz: PETER, a tall black man, formerly the property of Elisha C. Hawkins, of this county; HENRY, a yellow man, raised by myself; and WESTLY, a boy of dark complection, raised by myself.

I will give the lawful reward for all or either of them, if delivered to me in this place, or secured in any jail so that I get them.

MASON BROWN.

Frankfort, Aug. 10, 1864—355—tw&w3t.

G. W. CRADDOCK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in all the Courts holden in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. [April 7, 1862-tf.

. WARNER,

DENTAL SURGEON.

FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the Capitol of the State.

☞ Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month.

May 13th, 1863-tf.

J. W. FINNELL. V. T. CHAMBERS.

FINNELL & CHAMBERS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—*West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Street.*

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1860-tf.

J. H. KINKEAD,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

☞ Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.

May 6, 1857-tf.

LYSANDER HORD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.

JAMES SPEED.............................. WM. F. BARRET.

SPEED & BARRET,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED, BARRET & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, '62-1y*

JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN.

HARLAN & HARLAN,

Attorneys at Law,

FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts holden in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

☞ Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.

March 16, 1863—tf.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE.....................E. L. VANWINKLE.

BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.

☞ Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE

Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.

☞ Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.

Sept. 14, 1863-by.

J. M. GRAY,

DENTAL SURGEON,

Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.

He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled.

☞ Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.☜

Frankfort, April 22, 1863-1y.

Kentucky River Coal.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburg, Youghiogheny, and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort.

feb2 twtf. S. BLACK.

L. WEITZEL. V. BERBERICH.

WEITZEL & BERBERICH,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low *for cash.*

They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. *Terms cash.*

☞ Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.

August 3, 1863-tf.

Proclamation by the Governor.

$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. }

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN TANNER was committed to the Garrard county jail, for the alleged murder of his wife, two children and sister-in-law, and for arson; he made his escape from jail on the 15th July, 1864, and is now a fugitive and going at large.

Now, therefore, I THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS ($300) for the apprehension of the said John Tanner, and his delivery to the Jailor of Garraed county, within one year from the date hereof.

{ L. S. } *IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF*, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 22d day of July, A. D., 1864, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:

E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

He is about 35 or 40 years old, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, dark hair, rather sallow complexion, weighs about 135 pounds, has a stoppage or stammering in his speech, articulates imperfectly, and in the habit of repeating the last words of every sentence. At first the impression is made that he is simple minded or foolish.

July 24, 1864-3m-348.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the jail of Garrard county, a runaway slave calling himself HARLAND, who says he belongs to Clayton Carter, of Lincoln county. Said boy is of copper color, weighs about 180 pounds, about 30 or 35 years of age.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.

June 27, 1864 -336-1m.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

The Falmouth Bridge Co., Plaintiffs, against Thos. J. Oldham and others, Defts. } In Equity.

IN pursuance to an order of the Pendleton Circuit Court, rendered at its April term, 1864, I will, as Commissioner, appointed in this cause, offer for sale, at Public Auction, on the 1st Monday in August next, it being County Court day, on credits of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, at the Court House door in the town of Falmouth, Ky., the Wire Suspension Bridge over main Licking river at said place, with all its appurtenances, privileges, franchise, stocks, real estate and personal effects. The purchaser will be required to execute bands with good security, bearing interest from date.

C. A. WANDELOHR, *Commissioner.*

FALMOUTH, June 27, 1864—336—6tw3w.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, Ss.

FRANKLIN COUNTY COURT, JULY TERM, 1864.

John W. Sanders, Plaintiff.

against

William Sanders, Letitia Sanders, Henry Sanders, Alexander Sanders, and Tilman Sanders, heirs at law of William Sanders, Sr., deceased. } Defendants.

THIS day Plaintiff filed his petition for a division of lands which belonged to William Sanders, Sr., deceased, at his death, and showed that Alexander Sanders and Tilman Sanders, two of the defendants, are non-residents of Kentucky. It is ordered that notice of the aforesaid application be published in the newspaper called the Commonwealth, published at Frankfort, Kentucky, for three weeks consecutively, giving said non-residents notice of said application, that they may appear thereto.

THOS. N. LINDSEY, Attorney for Plaintiff.

A copy attest: A. H. RENNICK, Clerk C. C.

July 20, 1864—346—tw&w3w.

NEW ENGLAND

Fire & Marine Insurance Comp'y

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

☞ *Business Confined To Fire Insurance Exclusively.*☜

Chartered Capital, - - - $500,000.

LOSSES equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

GEO. W. GWIN, Agent.

Frankfort April 13, 1863-by.

Diarrhœa

AND

FLUX!

STRICKLAND'S

ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE!!

IS a composition of astringents, absorbents, stimulants and carminatives, which every physician acknowledges is the only preparation that will effect a permanent cure of Diarrhœa and Dysentery. This Anti-Cholera Mixture is now in use in several of our army hospitals where it gives the greatest satisfaction. It has saved the lives of thousands of our soldiers and citizens, and we will guarantee it to be the best remedy in the world for Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

Mr. Woods, of Covington, Ky., will be most happy to satisfy any one as to the virtue of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture; in fact we have a great number of testimonials from patients who have been cured after being pronounced incurable by their physicians, some after taking only one bottle of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. If you suffer with Diarrhœa and Dysentery try one bottle.

SOLDIERS!

You ought not to be without such a valuable medicine. The Cincinnati National Union, of April 24th, says: that thousands of our soldiers have been saved by the use of Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture. For sale by Druggists at 50 per bottle.

May 25, 1864-w&tw1y-325.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.

Patented October 13, 1863.

Black, Black for Silk, Dark Blue, Light Blue, French Blue, Claret Brown, Dark Brown, Light Brown, Snuff Brown, Cherry, Crimson, Dark Drab, Light Drab, Fawn Drab, Light F'n Drab,

Dark Green, Light Green, Magenta, Maize, Maroon, Orange, Pink, Purple, Royal Purple, Salmon, Scarlet, Slate, Solferino, Violet, Yellow.

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Childrens' Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

☞ A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.☜

For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same dye. The process is simple, and any one can use the dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French, and German, inside of each package.

For further information in Dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable recipes,) purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents. Manufactured by

HOWE & STEVENS,
260 *Broadway, Boston.*

For sale by druggists and dealers generally.

Nov. 25, 1863 w1y.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE Franklin county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 27th of July 1864, a negro woman calling herself MARY. She is 23 years old, copper color, 5 feet 6 inches high, and weighs about 130 pounds. Says she belongs to Mrs. Mary Smith, of St. Louis county, Missouri.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

WILLIAM CRAIK, J. F. C.

July 28, 1864-1m-1648.

H. SAMUEL,

CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT

Rooms under Commonwealth Office.

IF you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved or your Head Shampooned, go to
H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

Feb. 8, 1860.

COLORING.

GENTLEMEN can have their Whiskers, Goatee, Moustache or Imperial colored in the highest style of the art, by calling at

Jan. 8, 1860. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the jail of Bracken county, on the 27th June, as a runaway slave, a negro man who calls himself DANIEL. Says he belongs to one Walker Thornton, of Harrison county, Kentucky. Said negro man is about 45 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, black complexion, weighs about 145 pounds. He was arrested in Bracken county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C.

July 15, 1864-1m—344.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY

A. C. KEENON informs his friends and customers, that he still continues the Book Binding business, in all its branches, at his old stand, *over Major's Book Store, on Main street*, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

☞ *CLERKS* will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS ruled to any patern, and of the very best quality of paper.

☞ *BLANK BOOKS* of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

Frankfort. March 23, 1863-tf.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

NATIONAL UNIONIST.

THE undersigned having purchased the material, &c., of the office known as the Statesman office, propose to publish in the city of Lexington, Kentucky,

A LOYAL NEWSPAPER,

Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Rebellion.

It is unnecessary for us to issue a lengthy prospectus. Suffice it to say that our paper will be an *uncompromising Union paper*, and an ardent advocate of the best interests of the Government of the United States, and of Kentucky; and we will spare no pains to make it worthy of the confidence and patronage of every truly loyal person.

The latest news pertaining to the War, Civil Government, Agriculture, and a General Review of the Markets of Agricultural Products, Groceries and Family Supplies, will be found in each issue.

The publication will be commenced in as short a time as the necessary preparation can be made.

Persons obtaining *ten* subscribers and sending us the money, will be entitled to one copy *gratis*.

TERMS—Semi-weekly, per year, in advance, $4 00
Weekly, per year, in advance.........$2 00

Considering the high price of paper and other materials, the price of the paper is low, and we hope to receive a large subscription list. Will friends of the cause exert themselves to aid us?

Address: GEO. W. & JOS. B. LEWIS,
Lexington Kentucky.

March 28, 1864.

LOUISVILLE NATIONAL

UNION PRESS.

A DAILY NEWSPAPER

To Represent and Advocate the views of Unconditional Union Men.

FROM the inception of the rebellion, the genuine Union sentiment of the State of Kentucky has found but little expression, either in the addresses of the prominent politicians or in the press. This state of things, at all times a source of murmuring, though somewhat alleviated by the partial supply of loyal journals from other States, has at last ripened into dissatisfaction and a positive demand for such a newspaper.

Demanding that the rebellion shall be suppressed, we would have all the means necessary to suppress it cheerfully supplied. Regarding unity as essential to speedy success, we would enforce it as the duty of every citizen to give to those who administer the Government—whilst the war continues—sympathy and support. Believing the rebellion to be not only without palliation or excuse, but a crime we would have it taught that those who have inaugurated and prosecuted it should wholly bear the responsibility of its guilt. Recognizing the rebellion as gigantic in its proportions, we woul have the difficulty of grappling with it fully realized.

In so wide a field where the instruments employed must be varied, errors of judgment are unavoidable. We would not therefore, judge harshly of the means employed, whilst we see they are suggested by a sincere desire to re-establish the authority of the Government. In a word, we wish to teach that it is the paramount duty of the Government to preserve the Union by all the means recognized by civilized warfare. Rejoicing at every triumph of our arms, we desire to affiliate with those true Union men everywhere, who hope for, and look to the nation's success in the field—not to its defeat as the surest means of securing a lasting and honorable peace.

The vote of the people of Kentucky, on every occasion—and their resolutions in their primary assemblies, far ahead of their politicians, far in advance of their press, are to us the surest guaranty—that a majority are with us. The object of this paper is to give organization to that majority, and to develope into political action the convictions which, in their hearts the people cherish. Also, to take full advantage of the facilities at command to furnish its patrons with the current news, and to develope some important features of a Daily, that have not hitherto received from the press here the prominence desirable in a mercantile community.

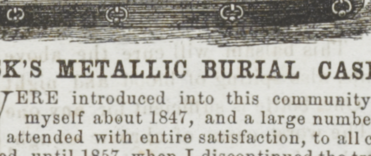
Without waiting for the new Press, Type, &c., ordered, the Publisher, depending upon his present resources, not inconsiderable, ventures to announce the appearance of the first number on Monday, April 18th, 1864.

TERMS.

To City Subscribers, payable to the Carrier, twenty cents per week.

To Mail Subscribers, payable in advanced, $1 00 per month; $5 00 for six months; $9 00 for one year.

L. A. CIVILL,
431 *Main St., Louisville, Ky.*



FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

WERE introduced into this community by myself about 1847, and a large number of calls attended with entire satisfaction, to all concerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade. Since that time Mr. A. G. Cammack has had the trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing a strong determination to retire from the business, and offering very reasonable inducements, J. Willie Graham and myself purchased his entire stock on hand, which, together with a fine assortment of CASES AND CASKETS, received since the purchase from him, makes our present supply very ample.

We have also concluded to manufacture and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price, and quality.

We are also prepared to offer special inducements to undertakers in or out of the city, either for Cases, Caskets, Wooden Coffins, and every description of Coffins trimmings, all of which we intend to keep and offer on reasonable terms.

Individuals or families can feel assured that all orders entrusted to us, will be promptly and carefully attended to. Apply to

J. R. GRAHAM & CO.,
No. 6, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O.

August 26, 1863-w&tw1y.

Statement of the Condition

OF THE

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1864, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled, "an act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

THE name of the corporation is ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.

The capital is TWO MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.

ASSETS.

	Par Value.	Market Val.
Real Estate unincumbered,.		$87,963 18
Cash on hand and in Bank,		72,022 48
Cash in the hands of Ag'ts and in transit, ...		124,273 40
Hartford, P. & F. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per ct., semi-annual interest,......	44,000	44,000 00
Michigan Central R. R. Co., M'tgage Bonds, 8 per ct., semi-annual interest,......	10,000	13,000 00
Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 pr. ct., semi-annual interest,......	3,500	4,025 00
Cleveland & T. Railroad, (S. F.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest,....................	25,000	29,000 00
Cleveland and Pittsburg, R. R., [3d M't. Mortgage Bonds,] 7 per cent. semi-annual interest,............	25,000	26,500 00
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (G'l Mort.) M'tgage B'ds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest,..................	25,000	29,250 00
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (2d Mort.) M'tgage B'ds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest,....	25,000	26,000 00
P. Ft. W. & C. Railroad, (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest,................	50,000	57,000 00
Buffalo, New York & Erie R. R. Second Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent. semi-annual interest,...........	18,000	18,360 00
Hartford & N. H. R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 p'r ct., semi-annual interest,......	38,000	39,140 00
N. Y. Central Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 p'r ct., semi-annual interest,......	30,000	33,900 00
Conn. River Railroad Co., M'tgage Bonds, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest,......	10,000	10,600 00
Little Miami Railroad Co., M'tgage Bonds, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest,......	3,000	3,240 00
N. J. R. R., & Trans. Co., M'tgage Bonds, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest,......	50,000	52,500 00
Wayne County, Michigan, Bonds, 7 per cent. semi-annual interest..........	25,000	25,000 00
Rochester City Bonds, 7 pr. cent., semi-annual int.,...	25,000	27,500 00
Brooklyn City Bonds, (Water,) 6 per cent., semi-annual interest,................	25,000	29,250 00
Jersey City Water Bonds, 6 per ct. semi-annual int.,..	50,000	56,000 00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual int.,...	38,000	41,420 00
Hartford City Scrip, 6 p'r ct, semi-annual interest,......	21,000	21,000 00
Town of Hartford Bonds, [1883 & 1888,] 6 per cent., annual interest,............	60,000	65,400 00
New York City Bonds, 6 pr. ct., quarterly, ...	75,000	81,750 00
United States Coupon Bonds 1874, 5 per cent., semi-annual interest,................	196,000	196,000 00
United States Coupon Bonds 1881, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest,................	182,500	191,625 00
United States [5-20s.] Coupon Bonds 1882, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest,......	169,000	172,380 00
Connecticut State Script, 6 per cent. semi-annual interest,..........................	200,000	200,000 00
Connectic't State Stock, 6 pr. ct., semi-annual interest,	50,000	52,500 00
R. I. State Stock, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest,	50,000	50,000 00
Ohio State Stock, 6 pr. cent. semi-annual interest,......	100,000	110,000 00
Ky. State Stock, 6 per ct., semi-anuual interest,........	10,000	11,000 00
Michigan State Stock, 6 pr. ct., semi-annual interest,	25,000	26,250 00
N. J. State Stock, 6 per ct., semi-annual interest,......	15,000	15,000 00
N. Y. State Stock, 6 pr. ct., quarterly interest,..........	31,000	34,720 00
Indiana State Stock, 2½ pr. ct., semi-annual interest,	76,000	50,920 00
Atlantic Dock Co., Mortg'e Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest,............	20,000	21,200 00
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., Scrip, 1863, 1864,......	23,410	22,239 50
500 Shares Hartford and N. Haven R. R. Co. Stock,	50,000	110,000 00
300 Shares Conn. River R. R. Co. Stock,..............	30,000	33,600 00
107 Shares Boston and Worcester R. R. Co. Stock, ...	10,700	16,050 00
50 Shares Conn. River Co. Stock,........................	5,000	1,250 00
50 Shares Citizens' B'k S'k, Waterbury, Conn.,.........	5,000	5,000 00
50 Shares Stafford B'nk S'k, Stafford Springs, Conn.,.	5,000	5,000 00
36 Shares Eagle B'nk S'k, Providence, R. I.,..........	1,800	1,800 00
200 Shares Revere B'nk S'k, Boston, Mass.,..............	20,000	21,600 00
100 Shares First National Bank S'k, Boston, Mass.,	10 000	11,500 00
200 Shares B'k of the State Mo. S'k, St. Louis, Mo...	20,000	15,000 00
100 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo.......	10,000	8,500 00
200 Shares Mechanics Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo.......	20,000	15,000 00
400 Shares Farmers and Mechanics B'k S'k, Phil. Pa.	20,000	24,000 00
500 Shares Bank of Hartf'd Co. S'k, Hartford, Conn.,	50,000	71,000 00
440 Shares Farmers & Mechanics Bank S'k, Hartford, Conn.,..................	44,000	53,680 00
300 Shares Phœnix B'k S'k, Hartford, Conn.............	30,000	35,550 00
250 Shares State B'k Stock, Hartford, Conn., ...	25,000	33,750 00
150 Shares Conn. Riv. B'king Co. S'k, Hartf'd, Conn.	7,500	12,000 00
140 Shares Ætna B'k Stock, Hartford, Conn.,............	14,000	14,840 00
100 Shares Bank of Hartford County, Hartford, Conn.,......................	5,000	5,900 00
200 Shares City Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.,...........	20,000	22,800 00
100 Shares First National Bank, Hartford, Conn.,...	10,000	12,400 00
200 Shares Nat'l Ex. Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn.,...	10,000	11,800 00
100 Shares Charter Oak B'k Stock, Hartford, Conn.,...	10,000	10,800 00
400 Shares Am. Ex. B'k S'k, N. Y. City,.............	40,000	47,600 00
300 Shares B'k of Am. S'k, N. Y. City,..................	30,000	40,500 00
800 Shares Broadway Bank S'k, N. Y. City,..............	20,000	38,000 00
800 Shares Butchers & Drovers B'k S'k, N. Y. City,	20,000	25,000 00
100 Shares Hanover B'k S'k, N. Y. City,..................	10,000	10,700 00
100 Shares City B'k Stock, N. Y. City,..................	10,000	15,000 00
200 Shares B'k of Commerce Stock, N. Y. City,.........	20,000	22,000 00
100 Shares Bank of Com'th Stock, N. Y. City,..........	10,000	10,500 00
300 Shares Importers and Traders Bk S'k, N. Y. C'y,	30,000	33,000 00
100 Shares Mercantile Bank Stock, N. Y. City,..........	10,000	13,500 00
200 Shares Market B'k S'k, N. Y. City,..................	20,000	21,000 00
1200 Shares Mechanics B'k Stock, N. Y. City, ...	30,000	34,200 00
200 Shares Merchants Ex. B'k S'k, N. Y.,..............	10,000	10,200 00
400 Shares Metropolitan B'k Stock, N. Y. City,.........	40,000	48,000 00
820 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, N. Y. City,.........	41,000	44,690 00
400 Shares Manhattan Co. B'k S'k, N. Y. City,......	20,000	27,000 00
300 Shares Nassau B'k S'k, New York City,............	30,000	31,800 00
200 Shares North River, B'k Stock, N. Y. City,.........	10,000	11,000 00
300 Shares Bank of N. Y. Stock, N. Y. City,.........	30,000	36,000 00
200 Shares B'k North America S'k, N. Y. City,.........	20,000	22,400 00
200 Shares Bank of the Republic S'k, N. Y. City,...	20,000	21,000 00
400 Shares Ocean B'k Stock, New York City,............	20,000	19,400 00
400 Shares Peoples B'k S'k, New York City,............	10,000	10,500 00
500 Shares Phenix B'k S'k, N. Y. City,..................	10,000	11,200 00
400 Shares Union Bank S'k, N. Y. City,..................	20,000	24,000 00
150 Shares N. Y. L. Ins. and Trust Co. S'k, N. Y. City,	15,000	30,000 00
100 Shares U. S. Trust Co. Stock, N. Y. City,.........	10,000	19,000 00
Total assets of Company,...		$3,401,938 56

LIABILITIES.

The amount of Liabilities due or not due to banks and other creditors,..	None.
Losses adjusted and due,................	None.
Losses adjusted and not due,............	5,478 50
Losses unadjusted, in suspense, or waiting for further proofs,..........	122,625 02
All claims against the Company are small, for printing, &c.	200 00
Total liabilities,..........................	$128,303 52

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, HARTFORD COUNTY, } *ss.*

Thomas A. Alexander, President, and Lucius J. Hendee, Secretary of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, being severally sworn, depose and say, each for himself says, that the foregoing is, a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the *bona fide* owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of the said Ætna Insurance Company.

THOS. A. ALEXANDER, *President.*
LUCIUS J. HENDEE, *Secretary.*

{ L.S. } Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County of Hartford, State of Connecticut, this 2d day of July, 1864.

HENRY FOWLER, *Justice of the Peace.*

No. 20, Renewal.]

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.
FRANKFORT KY., July 2d, 1864. }

This is to certify, That DR. JOHN M. MILLS, as Agent of the Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford Conn., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said DR. JOHN M. MILLS, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In Testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

W. T. SAMUELS, *Auditor.*

August 8, 1864-354-tw&wtw.

NOTICE.

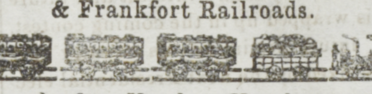
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Franklin county Kentucky, as a runaway slave, on the 27th day of July 1864, a negro girl, calling herself CALLEY. She is about 17 years old 5 feet high, weighs about 115 pounds, black color. Says she belongs to John Holloway, of Knoxville Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. CRAIK, J. F. C.

July 28, 1864-1m-1648.

Louisville & Frankfort and Lexington & Frankfort Railroads.



On and after Monday, March 28, 1864

EXPRESS TRAIN LEAVES LOUISVILLE DAILY (except Sunday) at 5:35, A. M., stopping at all stations except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro, and Belleview. Leaves Lexington at 2:00, P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10, P. M.

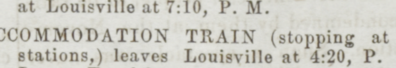
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN (stopping at all stations,) leaves Louisville at 4:20, P. M. Leaves Frankfort at 5:00, A. M., and arrives at Louisville at 8:00, A. M.

FRIEGHT TRAINS leave Louisville and Lexington Daily (Sundays excepted.)

SAM'L. GILL, *Sup't.*

Monday, March 28, 1864.—tf

Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.



ON and after Monday, Jan. 11, 1864, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:35 A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsboro and Belleview, connecting at Eminence with stage for New Castle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles, at Payne's for Georgetown, and at Lexington, via rail and stage, for Nicholasville, Danville, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all interior towns.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frankfort at 5:00 A. M., arrive at Louisville at 8:50, A. M., and will leave Louisville at 3:20 P. M. arriving at Frankfort at 7:15 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 2 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville daily (Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington daily (Sundays excepted) at 6:00 A. M.

Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.

☞ Through Tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Shelbyville, and other towns in the interior for sale, and all further information can be had at the Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets.

SAMUEL GILL,
Jan. 9, 1864. *Superintendent.*

COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR FOR

1864.

1864.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednes'y.	Thursd'y.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
FEB		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29					
M'R			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
APR						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
M'Y	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
JUN				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
J'Y						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
AUG		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
SEP					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
OCT							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
NOV			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
DEC					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

SETTLEMENTS!!

Everybody wants to make out their bills, and everybody can save a vast amount of labor by having nicely

PRINTED BILL HEADS.

THE

COMMONWEALTH OFFICE

JOB ROOMS

Turn out that class of Printing in the highest style of the art, and at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

August 8, 1860.

LAW BOOKS AND BLANKS,

FOR SALE

AT COMMONWEALTH OFFICE.

BOOKS.

MONROE & HARLAN'S DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS OF THE COUR OF APPEALS, 2 vols. Price $10 00
REVISED STATUTES OF KENTUCKY, 1 vol. Price 5 00
DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION, 1 vol. Price 3 00
GUIDE TO JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS, &c., by JOHN C. HERNDON, 1 vol. Price 3 00
THE GENERAL ACTS of Session 1855-6, Pamphlet form. Price.......... 1 00
LOUGHBOROUGH'S DIGEST OF THE STATUTES, 1 vol. Price 3 00

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

We are prepared to execute all kinds of

Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work,

In the neatest and best style, on short notice, and as low as any office will do similar work.

LAWYER'S BRIEFS

Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

BLANKS.

Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms..

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Franklin county, on the 27th day of July, 1864, as a runaway slave, a negro woman calling herself MARTHA. Says that she belongs to Thos. Carter, of Knoxville, Tennessee. Said negro woman is about 24 years of age, of a copper color, weighs about 175 pounds, about 5 feet six inches high, and was arrested in Franklin county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.

WILLIAM CRAIK, J. F. C.

July 28, 1864-1m-1648.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, FRANKLIN COUNTY, } SCT.

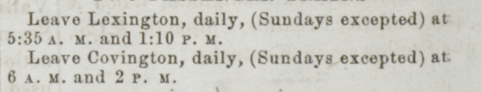
TAKEN UP, as a STRAY, by Harris Harrod, living in said county, on the Harvie Mill road, three miles east of Jacksonville, and the same distance from Pleasant Ridge meeting house, ONE DARK BROWN HORSE, sixteen hands high, four years old this spring, shoe on the right fore foot, small white spot on the right fore shoulder, with saddle, blanket and bridle on, when taken up. Appraised by me to One Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars, this 13th day of June, 1864.

LLOYD HACKETT, J. P. F. C.

July 27, 1864.--349-tw&w3t*

Kentucky Central Railroad!

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, 1863-4.



THE most direct route from the interior of Kentucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and North-western Cities and Towns. *But one change of cars!*

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:35 A. M. and 1:10 P. M.

Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ONE PASSENGER TRAIN

Leaves Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:05 A. M.

Leaves Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 12:20 P. M.

Passengers can leave by the afternoon Train, and arrive at Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago, or St. Louis, early the next morning.

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Nicholasville	12:20 P. M.	Covington	6:00 P. M.
Lexington	1:10 P. M.	Chicago	9:00 A. M.
Cincinnati	7:00 P. M.	St. Louis	10:46 A. M.

And at Cincinnati, make connection with the Eastern Express Train at 10 P. M., having time for Supper at Cincinnati.

The Morning Train arrives at Covington at 10:40, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield, Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sleeping Cars by Night Trains!

For through tickets, apply at the offices of the Company at Nicholasville, Lexington, and Paris.

A. H. RANSOM,
Nov. 30, 1863-tf *Gen'l Ticket Agent.*